The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 3, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

REFORM BEFORE REVENUE IN TAXATION?—The President's Attack on Wealth Provides a Battle-Cry as New Rates and Schedules Are Presented to House Committee

Reform or revenue—which should be the first consideration in tax legislation?

Drafting of rates and schedules for presentation last Monday to the full membership of the House Ways and Means Committee for their approval fanned the fire started by President Roosevelt.

As this measure emerges from the committee, "it reveals itself neither flesh nor fowl, but perhaps a good, red herring," writes Arthur Krock, Washington Correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "It does not balance the budget; its yield would not absorb the national debt, if that stands still, in more than three hundred years. It does not provide for a redistribution of national wealth or national income, because it affects only a fraction of 1 per cent. of the population. . . .

"(It) is a move against size in industry and personal possessions. It lays the foundation for much more severe legislation in the same category later on. It provides the base for a complete recasting of American industrial life and the capitalistic system. It fits the handle to a weapon which Mr. Roosevelt or another could use later on to institute a collectivist system."

Five-Point Program

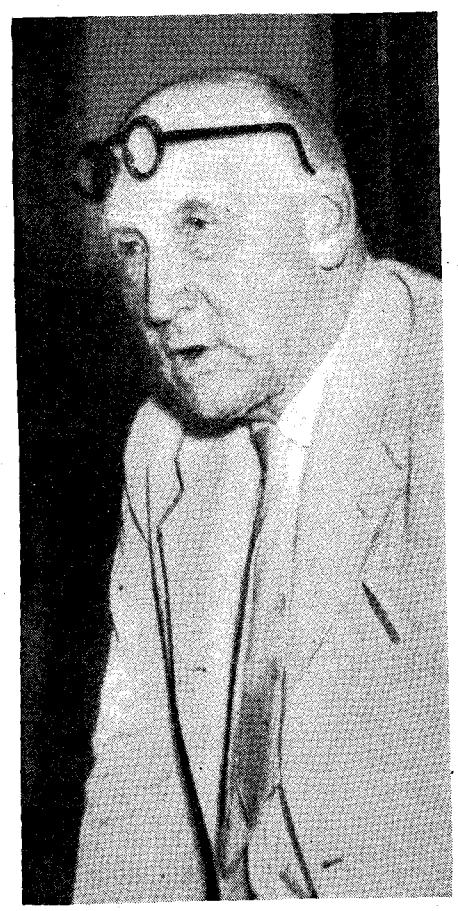
Following in most respects (except on corporate income) the lines laid down by the President in his message of June 19, the five-point program announced by Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, provided for:

1. An increase in the surtax rates on individual income starting at $50,000, with rates graduated up to 75 per cent. on net incomes of $10,000,000.

2. An excess-profits tax beginning at 5 per cent. on all profits between 8 per cent. and 12 per cent. and graduating up to a tax of 20 per cent. on all profits in excess of 25 per cent.

3. Corporation income taxes of 13¼ per cent. on all corporate net incomes of less than $15,000 and of 14¼ per cent. on incomes in excess of $15,000. (The President had asked that the tax be graded according to size, ranging from 10¾ per cent. for the smaller corporations to 16¾ for the largest.)

4. Inheritance taxes with a $50,000 exemption for blood-relatives and $10,000 exemption for non-relatives, starting at 4 per cent. between $50,000 and $60,000 and graduated up to 75 per cent. on inheritances in excess of $10,000,000.



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Representative Robert L. Doughton, the guiding hand behind the tax bill

5. Increased gift taxes three-fourths the amount of the inheritance rates with exemptions in the same amounts as in the inheritance taxes.

Estimates and Deficit

Estimates as to the return these taxes would bring vary greatly. Representative Samuel B. Hill, Democrat, of Washington, member of the drafting committee, placed the amount at $275,000,000, with $400,000,000 as a possibility if business continues to improve. Other estimates were much lower, and they were immediately contrasted with last year's national deficit of $3,575,357,963 and the national debt of $28,700,892,624.

Such figures obviously have not been uppermost in President Roosevelt's mind. He has indicated repeatedly that he is more concerned with the social than with the financial aspects of the program which he is so anxious for the legislators to pass.

His message putting the plan before them had little to say about balancing the budget but it had a great deal to say about "unfair advantage of the few," "unjust concentration of wealth and economic power," "the ideals of this generation," and the like.

He has spoken in similar vein since. At a recent press conference, he voiced his disapproval of letting corporations deduct gifts to charity from their incomes, declaring that, in fact, such action was a purchase of public good-will, which indirectly paid the corporations a return on their investment.

Likewise, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in a statement to the House Ways and Means Committee, said, "It has to be recognized that taxation in any form has many collateral effects throughout our whole economic and social life and that . . . there is a national duty to avoid tax laws which produce undesirable social consequences."

Walsh Sounds Slogan

Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, sounded the slogan of "revenue before reform" when he said in a radio address last week:

"Even if we conclude there is too great a concentration of wealth and economic power, and that it is the duty of the Government to curb it, the means to be pursued should not be through hastily conceived and arbitrarily decreed confiscatory taxes.

"If the present Congress is to write and enact a new tax bill, let us aim for tax revenue, which the Government so sorely needs."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, on Sunday called the bill a "grim hoax," declared it would raise only "a little extra pocket-change," and that it was a "mere vagrant flirtation" with real "share-the-wealth" ideas.

Beyond the Capitol, the National Industrial Conference Board mapped its fight.

"Heretofore, emphasis has always been placed on fiscal requirements," the Board's statement said. "In the War years, for example, the rates for the Federal personal income tax were made more steeply progressive because of the need of additional

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary;* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Volume 120, Number 5. Whole Number 2363. Subscription Price $4.00 a year.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS ON PAGE 39

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revenues. Similarly, in post-War years the rates were revised downward when less revenue was required. In 1932 they were again increased because of the urgent need for revenues.

"In all of these changes the revenue situation was the predominating influence. Progression was regarded as justifiable, but it was not used solely or primarily as a device for furthering a policy of social and economic amelioration proposed by the Administration. This is the essential distinction between the Federal tax policy of the last two decades and that proposed in the President's message.

"The philosophy in and underlying the tax program, as now projected, involves not only the principle that taxation should be used as a social and economic corrective but also that bigness or size is socially undesirable and therefore to be condemned."

Press Condemnation

When they read the tentative schedules, most editors of the daily press adopted the same tone.

"This can mean only one thing—Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee are agreed that the new taxes are to be social rather than fiscal," according to the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). "The proposed schedule would take $20,000,000 from about 1,000 individuals. This would, of course, result in some distribution of wealth. But it would increase the total returns from the income tax on individuals less than 4 per cent."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) believes that even the social aim would be missed.

"By laying so heavy a burden upon the sources of industry, the tax program would make economic recovery impossible and would make unemployment a permanently distressful feature of our national life," it says. "It would reduce the average incomes of the people to a lower level than ever before, and utterly destroy the high standards of living among our workers of which we have been so rightfully proud in the past."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) agree that the bill is not as bad as it might have been.

"But it is worse than the country had a right to expect after repeated assurances that there would be no tax increase by this session of Congress," the former regrets. "Consideration of the subject should have been postponed until the January session for Congress is in no condition mentally or physically after a fatiguing long session to deliberate calmly and wisely on any question."

The bill is still not good enough to justify indefinite extension of the present session of Congress, in the view of the Boston paper, which adds:

"The plain truth is that it is becoming more clear to more people every day that it was a mistake for the President to insist on this legislation at once. There is nothing in the bill, as now tentatively drafted, to change this judgment. As a producer of revenue, the measure will be of no substantial value. As an agency of social reform, which Mr. Roosevelt has mainly in mind, its effect will not be felt for years."

"President Roosevelt's 'soak-the-rich' tax bill seems to be on the way to enactment as a means of balancing the budget," remarks the Cleveland *News* (Rep.). "It provides a mere drop in the bucket and it will fail even as a sop to the 'share-the-wealth' group. To talk of raising between $150,000,000 and $300,000,000 in the face of the stupendous spending-program of the Government is to belittle the intelligence of the citizen, who knows that the Administration has just put through a $4,000,000,000 works-relief appropriation and is planning more billions in emergency governmental expenditures in 1936-37."

"Venom" and "Face-Saving"

Strong language where the Administration is concerned may be expected from the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) and the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.).

The Chicago paper complies with:

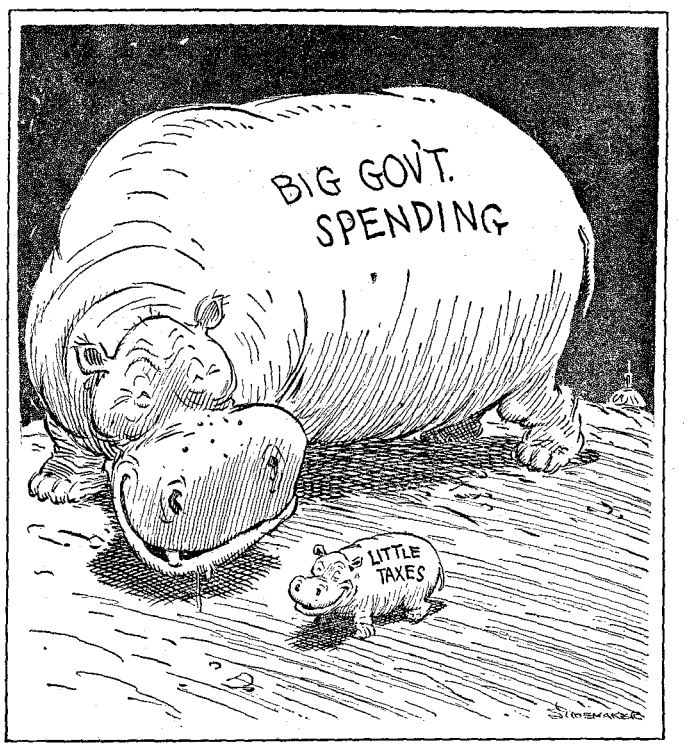
"There is a venomous quality in the New Deal's attacks on business success. Which is the more menacing because it can not be entirely explained on rational grounds. The present tax program is in point.

"Its objective is to destroy accumulations, regardless of how they were amassed or how they are being used. The President and his advisers have been told that their program threatens to weaken the whole economic structure by weakening many of its most important units; that if the New Dealers are hoping to increase employment, their tax program would defeat them; that they will start a new deflation when they force the sale of properties to pay the taxes which they are contemplating. To all of these warnings they have been deaf."

And from Los Angeles:

"The 'soak-the-rich-plan' is evolving into a reverse for the Administration. The cut in the graduated corporation tax resembles the 'strategic retirement' which used to feature the World War communiqués. The billion dollar estimated revenue has shrunk to a quarter of that, which is hardly cigarette money to this Administration. The taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances will produce perhaps $120,000,000 a year: an amount far too small to have significant social effects. On the whole, the revised bill has more face-saving than revenue or social reform in it."

It Will Take More Than Gold-Headed Canes, Boys!
Talburt in the Washington Daily News



He'll Be As Big As His Mother Some Day
—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

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New AAA Wins Abuse and Applause

Senate Amendments Leave Open Door for Some Refunds of the Processing-Taxes; Sections of Nation Divided on Its Merit; Frazier-Lemke Bill Receiving Little Press Support

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, mild-mannered New Deal liberal descended from a line of conservative Republican farmers (his father held the same office under Presidents Harding and Coolidge), twenty years ago devised the first corn-hog ratio-charts indicating the possible course of the markets. Later he worked out a system of forecasting corn-yields by means of rainfall and temperature records.

Once a year he sponsors in his fortnightly *Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead*, published in Des Moines, a corn-husking contest in which the winner is the man, who, in a given time, picks the most pounds of corn, with deduction of penalties for the weight of the corn left in the field, and the weight of husks and silks left on the corn.

This familiarity with farm facts and figures gives him a decided advantage over the average citizen in interpreting the complex technicalities of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Already beleaguered by drought, depression, opposition from processors, Congress controversy, and court setbacks, he faced new problems when the amended AAA went to joint conference last week.

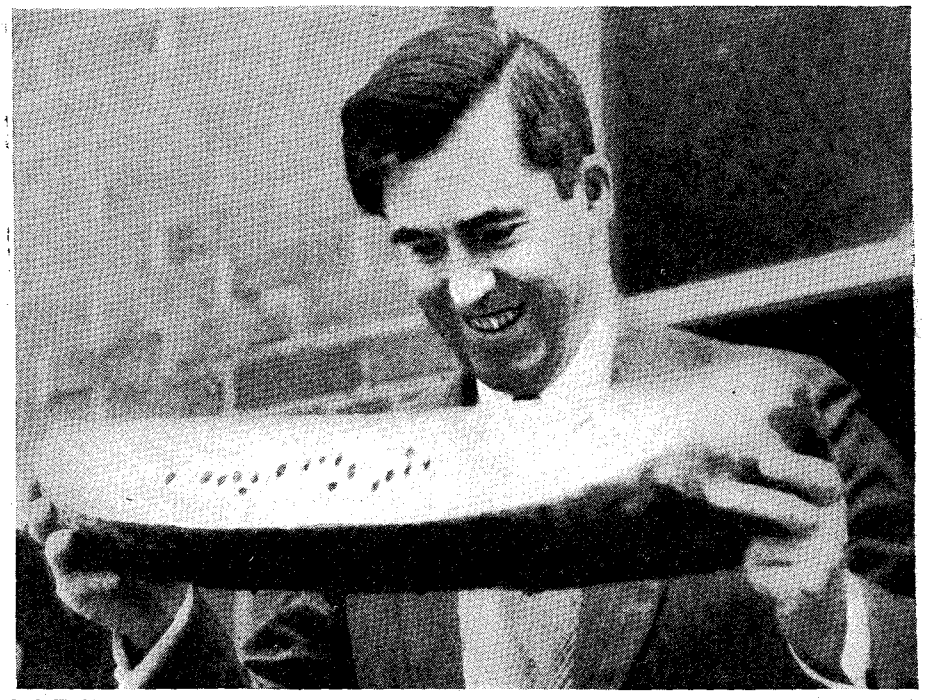
As originally enacted to increase agricultural purchasing-power, the AAA enabled Secretary Wallace to bargain with farmers for the reduction of basic crops—wheat, cotton, corn, rice, milk, tobacco, and hogs. To recompense them, Congress appropriated $200,000,000 and, in addition, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to levy processing-taxes against millers, packers, and others who prepare those products for the consumer. The constitutionality of these taxes was recently denied in the Federal District Court in Boston and will be taken to the United States Supreme Court for final decision.

Bill Grows in Length

When the bill amending the AAA was passed by the Senate on July 23, by a 64-to-15 vote, it was five times as long as it was when approved by the House five weeks before. Its 150 pages included two appropriation-items totaling $90,000,000, a code for the anti-hog-cholera-serum industry, and incorporation of separate bills making the cotton and tobacco control-programs compulsory, and adding compulsory potato-control.

Marketing-agreements on milk, fruit (not including apples), tobacco, vegetables, soybeans, and naval stores, would be confined to interstate commerce in accord with the Supreme Court decision outlawing the NRA.

The Senate provision which met the most resistance in conference was that which permitted suits for recovery of past processing-tax collections where processors could show that they had carried the burden of the tax rather than passing it on to consumers, or taking it out in prices paid to farmers.



Wide World

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace

Predicting that passage of the amendments would result in the dismissal of many of the more than 350 suits now pending for recovery of past taxes, or for injunctions against further payments, Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, hoped that the Supreme Court would pass on the constitutionality of the AAA as amended as soon as possible after it reconvenes on October 7.

Credit for having prevented the amendments from "closing the doors of the courts to all suits for recovery of processing-taxes" is given to Senator Walter F. George of Georgia by the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.) which adds:

"The change suggested by him still makes it possible for all processors who can prove that they have shouldered the tax, and have not passed it on to a consumer or producer, to have access to the courts in a suit for recovery. Market-agreements can no longer contain minimum-price regulations. Many of the most controversial features have been eliminated, but it is not certain that the act will stand the test of the courts."

Views of the Press

Editors, in the main, commented on the revised program in the light of their regional interests, its complexities forcing many who approved it in general to make reservations.

"One of the most interesting additions to the bill," to the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press* (Ind.), "is the inclusion of a compulsory-control plan for potatoes. This plan seems to have originated chiefly among potato-growers in the tobacco-States, who have been able to observe the good effects of the Kerr-Smith Act for the producers of tobacco.

"Aside from the probable unconstitutionality of the Kerr-Smith Act, potatoes present so different an administrative problem from tobacco as to create the most serious doubts of the practicability of the program. The difficulty is created by the great number of scattered farmers who grow potatoes. Trying to allot fixed quotas for each potato-farmer, and then to see that the quotas are not violated, will be an all but impossible task."

The *Deseret News* (Ind.) of Salt Lake City found the Senate action "highly gratifying to the farmers of Utah because they believe that the processing-taxes and Federal crop-control agreements are necessary to maintain farm prices at a parity with prices of other commodities."

Sure Farmers Approve

"Sacramento farmers have benefited heavily from AAA legislation," says the Sacramento (Calif.) *Union* (Ind.). "They are happy that Congress has adopted a new law bolstering the Administration's farm-program, and hope that it will meet the approval of the Supreme Court. They want to see commodity prices continue to advance, and crop-restriction under strict control. Congress has offered the promise that this will occur, the only fear being that Congress may again have stepped outside the Constitution and botched the job."

Pointing out that the tobacco, corn, hog, and wheat referendums had brought approval by large majorities, the Lexington (Ky.) *Herald* (Dem.) is convinced that the majority of farmers wish to see the AAA continued, and are pleased with the results in prices.

(Continued on page 39)

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He Can't Fish Until Congress Adjourns

Capital Watches for Garner to Make Reservations for Home—Unfailing Sign of Session's Close; Ardent Sportsman-Vice President Has Brought New Power to Office

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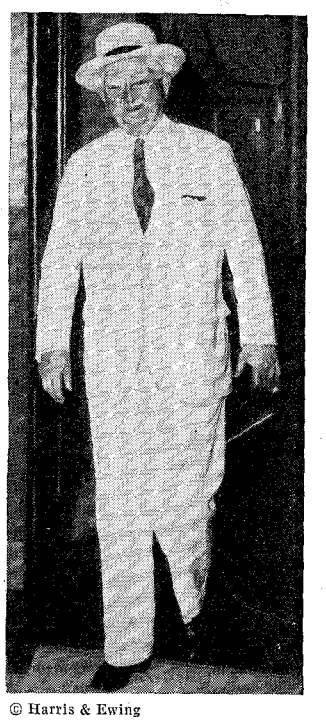

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"Cactus Jack" Garner as hunter, fisherman, and Vice President

When the cherry trees burst into bloom along the Potomac Washington knows spring has come.

By the same token, when John Nance Garner [see cover] makes reservations to return to his home in Uvalde, Texas, to fish and to hunt, the Capital reckons summer has arrived. In other words, Congress is ready to close up shop.

It knows this because the picturesque Texan has become the oracle of Washington's rank and file; still rooted in the soil of the plains he has a genius for grasping the wishes and feelings of the average man, and to his ears flit a thousand faint whispers which often lead to the statute-books of the land.

This year, week after week, the legislators have shown no sign of letting up; and "Cactus Jack," his tufted eyebrows heavy with the clammy heat, has stuck to his dais in the Senate.

Nation Sees a Hint

Last week, however, the nation, pitying the overworked lawmakers on torrid Capitol Hill, saw a hint in the news that Mrs. Garner had slipped out of Washington for Texas. Well, was Congress really going to close down for the summer?

Will Rogers, crony of the Vice President, leaped upon this tidbit prophetically. In his syndicated column he said:

"Mrs. Vice President Garner has gone home to Uvalde. That's the best tip that Congress won't run much longer. She has gone home to clean the gun and feed the bird-dog. Congress will blow up about the 10th of August."

Wilting correspondents stepped over to the Vice President's office for details. No, they were informed, Mr. Garner had so far made no reservations.

The Digest Inquires

Undaunted, THE LITERARY DIGEST telegraphed the Vice President. Louis Friday (Vice Presidential clerk) replied: "The Vice President plans to leave for Uvalde immediately on adjournment of Congress, which is expected reasonably soon, but is too indefinite to hazard an opinion."

After his long session the Vice President is said to be looking forward keenly to his Texas vacation. But it won't be all play and rest in Uvalde. He has a secretary and a stenographer in his bank-building office, where he drops in from time to time to look over his mail, transact business.

"I like Uvalde better than any place in the world," he told Rodney Butcher, NEA Correspondent. "This is where I work. For thirty years I've left Washington on the first train and come back on the last."

When he does get back he is as fit as a fiddle—wind-burned, muscle-hardened, flush with health and enthusiasm. Last summer he spent fishing and hunting in his Rio Grande country. Sleeping out of doors, he remarked gaily, was "tops" for the complexion. "Kinda makes the face fill out," as he described it.

Vice President Garner, now sixty-five, owes much of his strength and vigor to his love of the outdoors—to the Southwest Texas plains. He prefers hunting to fishing, but enjoys sitting in a boat while the other fellow fishes—"if I can do the cussing," as he once said.

Nevertheless his fishing days are not what they used to be. Owing to a kink in the right shoulder, the Associated Press discloses, he can not swing his rod back far enough for a hefty cast. Instead, he often relaxes, rows, gets a real "kick" out of the scenery and isolation; hence, he favors lakes and streams to the monotonous salt-water locales.

When he does "put the bee" on the fish he uses various baits. He keeps a large box of flies and such at his side.

"Some days they'll take a certain bait and some days they won't. I keep trying till I land."

His favorite catch in the lakes and streams about Uvalde is a smallmouth bass of about four or five pounds. To snare perch and crappie the Vice Presidential Izaak Walton often breaks out a cane pole baited with live minnows.

Out on the chase, he wears the hunter's habiliments—boots, leather jacket, peaked cap; his is the rugged plainsman's stride, gun ready for deer, quail, turkey. And it's a rough and ready life while it lasts.

When night comes, he stretches out on a feather mattress on a small cot under the starry skies.

Proud of Cooking

In camp, the Vice President does most of the cooking. He is proud of his bread, which consists of one-fourth corn meal and three-fourths flour. Into his stews he tosses butter-fat pheasants, quail, and other birds, making his own mouth water.

Back at his modest ranch-house, where he slouches about, a model of comfort and ease, the Vice President loves to sit and gaze at the 500 pigeons nesting in his house-side trees.

Next, he likes to wander about his district—the Fifteenth, which he carved out for himself with a Machiavellian touch in 1902, when he realized he could not beat the Congressional incumbent of his home section.

As he forages about, he recalls those early electioneering days, when 80 per cent. of his constituents were Mexicans.

He talked to them in a Spanish dialect sometimes called "Texican." He was popular with them, knew their troubles and problems.

To-day, "Cactus Jack" returns, his hair white, his face pink, his eye sharper, his nose a little more hawk-like, but his ways just as beguiling and genial as before.

His Early Days

He was not born along the Rio Grande. It was in North Texas, in Blossom Prairie, Red River County; in a mud-chinked cabin, whence he walked six miles to a cross-roads school.

Back in Washington—on that last train—Mr. Garner likes to pose as *Alexander Throttlebottom*, the comic Vice President of the musical comedy, "Of Thee I Sing." But eyes as shrewd as his seem to see in this more guile than naïveté.

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But everybody in Washington knows that "Jack" Garner is no *Throttlebottom*. He is no "spare tire," as he once characterized himself, with, as someone thought he observed, his tongue in his cheek. In truth, he is the first Vice President to emerge as a real legislative force since the early days when the Senate President worked with the White House occupant.

Yet Mr. Garner's force is felt behind the scenes. He does more than visit the White House daily to inquire of the President's health, as John Marshall conceived the Vice President's duties to be; he sits in at all Cabinet meetings, his rôle by no means passive; he flits hither and yon, wherever the powers be, advising here, negotiating there; so that few pieces of legislation are passed that do not come before his alert eye.

"A Phenomenon"

As Paul Mallon, widely-read Washington observer, described him in a recent issue of the magazine *Today:* "Eventually his assumption of legislative leadership may bring the Vice Presidency to the high position in government which it deserves. The growth of Presidential and legislative responsibilities in recent years requires it.

"There should be an efficient liaison officer constantly working between the Executive and Legislative branches. There should be an executive leader in Congress who is primarily responsible to the national executive branch and not to the voting constituents of a State, as all Senators are. . . . Mr. Garner fills the order to a greater extent than any previous Vice President and this may bring the needed change in the method of selecting Vice Presidents as well as a public appreciation of the fact that there is a job for them to do, second in importance only to that of the President."

Why? Why John Nance Garner? Here's why as George Creel summed him up in *Collier's:* "An exceedingly shrewd person, Mr. Vice President Garner, and one so close to the soil that when he looks up he sees the grass roots above him. . . . He knows what the Home Folks are thinking, and what the Average Man likes and does not like. . . ."

Attitude on New Deal

In fulfilling this untraditional rôle "Cactus Jack" has grown increasingly taciturn, almost a political sphinx, as it were; and not everything New Dealish does he approve, but once approved by the High Command, it meets with his unquestioned approval.

Privately, he likes a high-ball or two—preferably with cronies, whom he greets with a blustery air; likes Texas steer to other meats; detests banquets, which have been the prime duty of predecessors; eats in the coffee-shop of his Washington hotel; fancies a red tie with a blue donkey head woven into it (tho his wife always lays out his daily togs); walks to his office whenever the weather permits.

Much that Congress has achieved is due to him. Much awaits him when he gets back.

Hence, the Capital hopes he will put in for those reservations very soon.

Washington News and Comment

G.O.P. Opinion Divided on Borah for President in 1936; Idahoan Happy in Present Position; Glass-Roosevelt Rift Widened

But for the fact that he comes up for reelection next year, Senator Borah would be having the time of his life under the New Deal.

A progressive Republican who spurned the advances of Candidate Roosevelt in 1932 when others of his ilk capitulated, and who viewed the unfolding of the New Deal with skepticism, he is in a unique position.

He was, to be sure, the Nemesis of Woodrow Wilson on the stump in 1919, and greatly enjoys his share of the responsibility for keeping the United States out of the League of Nations.

He was Candidate Hoover's star campaigner in 1928, only to break dramatically with him the following year on the farm and tariff issues. But his present effort is to break up something already established over his dissent.

In the Progressives' exodus from the Republican Party in 1912, 1924, and 1932, the Idahoan made no open bolt from his party. On the contrary, what evidence there is as to his personal vote suggests that if he did not vote for his party-ticket, he did not vote against it.

Enjoying the reputation of being a constitutional lawyer who is also a liberal, he challenged the constitutionality of the NRA when it was before Congress, and the nominal leaders of his party were silent for fear of being misunderstood as obstructionists.

While he went along with the silver-bloc, he was the first to dissociate himself from proposals of the President that proved unsatisfactory. He even went so far as to say he would not again go to the White House, hat in hand, for the silver legislation the intermountain States demanded, but would urge Congress to "pass it up to the President" as enacted legislation, not subject to compromise.

Some think he did as much as any one to force the Administration's hand on the issue.

At the same time, his protests that the New Deal is unconstitutional, and his cheering of the Supreme Court decision that wrecked the NRA, gave him something substantial in common with the East—in fact with the very business interests that deplore his constant agitation for active enforcement of the antitrust laws.

* * *

In view of all these considerations, and others, Senator Borah is being talked up as the "logical" Republican to oppose Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency next year. It is argued that his close relations with the La Follettes offer a possibility that he might attract the errant Republican Left Wing back into the G.O.P.

This is the philosophy of the Republicans of the Vandenberg and McNary school, who believe the Republican Party should readjust itself Leftward somewhat. Even these

Robinson Crusoe Discovers Footprints

—Doyle in the Philadelphia Record

Republican liberals, however, admit that Senator Borah, from the moment he entered the national political arena, has been pretty much an off-ox, who insists on doing things his own way, will not be bothered with the details of organization, and prefers to put his heaviest reliance on his recognized oratorical ability.

Presidential campaigns are not won that way. William Jennings Bryan would testify to that. James G. Blaine would agree. In any event, the Rightists are gradually strengthening their grip on the Republican organization, and will almost certainly be able to dictate the nomination of an orthodox Republican.

Whether the liberals will attempt to head it off with a Borah is considered doubtful. They start off with the fundamental weakness that while they have frequently made themselves felt as a negative force, notably in the Hoover Administration, they seldom have been able to agree upon an affirmative course of action. And, as for Mr. Borah at his ripe age, a bird in the hand is quite likely to look more attractive than two in the bush.

* * *

Few persons realize how bitter have become the relations between President Roosevelt and Senator Carter Glass. New Dealers say the two "had it out" in a conference recently. Those in a position to know say that the real feeling came to the surface when the Virginian lit into Attorney General Cummings in the Senate Committee hearing on the bill to shut off suits to recover losses attributed to the New Deal's gold policies. It is a far cry from the day Mr. Roosevelt offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Senator Glass.

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Lobbying by Wire

"Faked" Messages Sent to Defeat Utility-Bill "Death Sentence"

Elmer Danielson, tall, lanky, shiny-faced Western Union messenger-boy, assumed the stature of a political symbol last week as editors pondered the continuing revelations of the Senate's investigation of lobbying on the Wheeler-Rayburn Utility Holding-Company Bill.

Out of the story which Elmer had told with boyish frankness and good nature, and the testimony of succeeding witnesses, an issue for the 1936 Presidential campaign began to grow. The youth had helped drum-up signatures for telegrams to Congressmen urging them to vote against the utility bill. Hundreds of "faked" telegrams were sent from his home-city, Warren, Pennsylvania, testimony showed. Elmer's share of the $700,000 admittedly spent by the Associated Gas and Electric Company in opposing the measure, was eighteen cents—for the six signatures he obtained.

"The laughter that shook the committee-room," as he testified, "boded no good for the power-interests," wrote the correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.), and Elmer "became a symbol that is likely to have political significance."

Other Inquiries Loom

Political aspects of the investigation were emphasized a few days later when Senator Hugo L. Black, Democrat, of Alabama, Chairman of the lobby-investigation committee, said that he was considering plans to investigate lobbying against the AAA, the Administration's tax-program, the Guffey-Snyder Coal Control Bill, and the TVA.

Other developments were:

The amount shown to have been spent by utility interests in fighting the bill reached $1,059,662, with further revelations expected.

A bill to make the signing of fictitious names to communications to Congress a forgery, punishable by five to fifteen years in prison, was introduced in the House. (See page 38.)

The Federal Communications Commission began a country-wide investigation of the power-lobby.

The Western Union began an investigation on its own account, with a view to bringing about indictments for the sending of "faked" messages. It also tightened its rules to put an end to the practise.

Secretary Ickes charged that utility companies were making a court-attack on public-power projects financed by PWA.

Fearing that the inquiry's disclosures would result in passage of the "death sentence" for unnecessary holding-companies, Philip H. Gadsden, Chairman of the Utility Executive Committee, pleaded that the entire industry should not be penalized "because a few minor utility officials have resorted to scandalous and even dishonest methods."

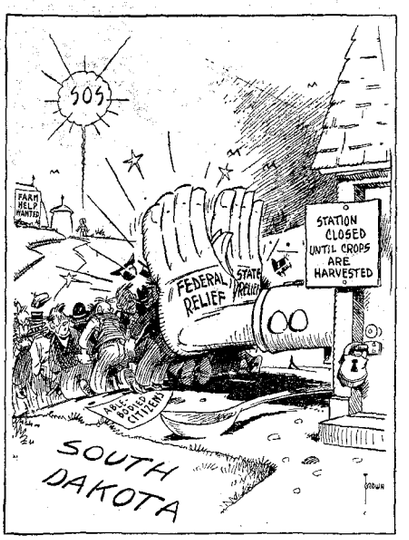
(Continued on page 37)

"Purging" the Relief-Rolls

Wheat-Farmers Say Crops Are Rotting for Lack of Harvest-Hands; Government Takes Action to Save Nation's Yield

Tho there were no relief-rolls, work-dodgers were a problem to Capt. John Smith's struggling Virginia Colony. One morning the redoubtable leader nailed a notice on the community bulletin-board to the effect that: "No work, no eat!"

Before the sun reached the meridian the



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The Hands That Fed Them—In a New Rôle

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

shirkers—mostly young gentlemen-adventurers—took a sudden fancy to hoes, axes, rakes, and such implements.

Last week, at Winchester, Virginia, and in adjacent counties, farmers offering harvest-jobs were given the "birdie" by loafers on relief lolling in the shade of stores and trees.

In South Dakota wheat-farmers sent up cries to Gov. Tom Berry that their grain was rotting in the fields for lack of harvest-hands. His answer was immediate and stern: "No work, no eat!" He struck 19,000 heads from the relief-rolls.

The next day hundreds of these employables hit for the baked fields, got jobs shocking the bouquets of yellow grain in neat piles, or helping at the threshers.

Six States Take Action

Six other Western States resorted to the whip-hand to quash the revolt of relief-clients.

The watchword was: get the national harvest in!

In Washington this early-American disciplinary action was reflected in orders for a country-wide shake-up to "purge" the relief-rolls, as well as notice from the Relief Administration that persons refusing work will be stricken from the welfare-lists.

Under a new plan announced by the United States Reemployment Service, in cooperation with relief-officials, work-relief job-holders will be stricken from the lists, and applicants reentered only after strict inquiry. Within the last month, it was disclosed, all persons on relief had been classified. And more than 135,000 had been placed in private employment in a month.

The relief-work revolt broke out early in July (The Literary Digest, July 27), when several Iowa counties, Minnesota, and North Dakota acted to halt Federal relief-projects. It spread quickly to South Dakota.

Men in that State looked for and got work, but complained they couldn't collect. The farmers promised to pay a month or more later, when they were paid for their wheat. And, there was talk of making harvest-loans to aid both.

In Illinois the rural regions stopped relief to force labor into the fields; Kansas "reliefers" were warned that they would be dropped from the rolls if they declined work; in Nebraska twenty-six counties faced a total cut-off of relief, while fifteen others were to get a 50 per cent. slash.

Two Reasons Given

According to the Milwaukee *Journal*, relief-recipients generally have given two reasons for not joining the harvest—the pay "was less than the forty-cent-an-hour scale on Federal projects, and they fear they could not return to relief after the threshing."

Missouri reported a minimum of complaints against persons refusing harvest-work, and drastic action was taken in cases where they were justified. A check-up in Iowa showed a partial suspension of relief in twenty-three counties, and total elimination of relief in four others.

Michigan authorities said that about 4 or 5 per cent. of all families on the relief-rolls were "chiselers," who are being eliminated. On July 25 the names of 46,000 men were stricken from work and direct relief-lists, and all work-relief projects ordered stopped within a month. Chiefly affected are forty-nine agricultural counties.

Ohioans heard that all relief-recipients were being registered at the reemployment offices, and all able-bodied men refusing work would lose aid.

Redwood County, Minnesota, shut down all works-undertakings, and in Wisconsin officials said it was hard to find farm-laborers. Indiana officials reported that only a few men engaged in FERA work had refused to accept outside employment.

In all these States farmers transferred to the Rural Resettlement Administration were not expected to be affected. South Dakota had 20,000 such farmers.

Projects Halted

Until Nebraska's crops are gathered, it was announced, all possible rural counties would be taken off the government relief-lists. All specialized projects in North Dakota were halted.

(Continued on page 37)

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Roosevelt Settles Feud

Changing Virgin Islands Governor Ends Ickes-Tydings Debate

A bone of contention that had brought Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and a group of Senators headed by Millard E. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, to the point of bitter and prolonged debate, was removed last week by a decisive Executive stroke that was typically Rooseveltian.

Dr. Paul M. Pearson, Governor of the Islands, and T. Webber Wilson, United States District Judge in the Islands, storm-centers in the controversy that was threatening to become a serious political issue, received friendly notes from the President informing them that they were being transferred to other posts in the Administration. Mr. Pearson was to take a newly-created post in the Housing Division of the PWA; Judge Wilson was to become a member of the Federal Board of Parole.

Lawrence W. Cramer, Lieutenant-Governor in charge of the Island of St. Croix, was named by the President to succeed Mr. Pearson as Governor of the Islands. Thirty-seven, and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Cramer was an Instructor in Government at Columbia before going to the Virgin Islands in 1931.

Inquiry Starts Feud

The Ickes-Tydings feud arose shortly after the inauguration of the Senate inquiry into political conditions in the Virgin Islands. The Secretary of the Interior, champion of the Pearson administration, accused the investigating committee of condemning this administration "without a hearing, on hearsay, opinion, and perjured evidence."

It is not unlikely that the President's move to stop the quarrel which the Ickes note instigated, started two new controversies. To make room for Judge Wilson, Dr. Amy N. Stannard, a non-political appointee, was forced off the Federal Board of Parole. The Washington *Post* felt that "an emphatic protest must be registered" against this. In another direction, former anti-Pearson factions in the Virgin Islands held a mass-meeting to protest the appointment of Mr. Cramer.

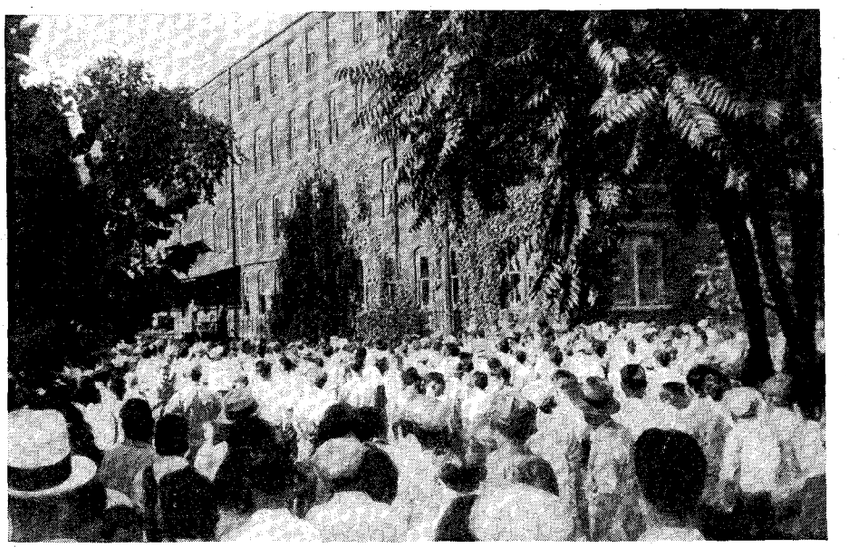
Above the political squabbling, however, a note encouraging to the economic condition of the Virgin Islands was sounded when the Department of the Interior announced the appointment of Ralph Dellevie as Tourist Commissioner.

"The appointment of a Tourist Commissioner marks the first definite step of the United States Government in pursuing its new colonial policy to develop its island possessions, and to make them self-supporting through encouragement of the tourist industry, and other commercial enterprises," says *Travel Trade*.

"There is no reason why the Virgin Islands, like Bermuda, can not be developed into a tourist-paradise. . . . The Islands have magnificent mountain scenery, miles of beautiful beaches, and an ideal year-round climate."

Terre Haute No. 3 General-Strike City

Industrial Center Tied Up by Labor Walkout Which Follows Pattern of Predecessors in Seattle and San Francisco



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Crowd outside the plant of the Columbian Enamel and Stamping Company during the Terre Haute strike

Terre Haute is an industrial city of some 66,000 persons on the shores of the Wabash River in Indiana. It was the home-town of the late Eugene V. Debs, who polled 915,302 Socialist votes for President in 1920, while he was serving a prison sentence for War-time peace activities.

Last week Terre Haute became the third city in the history of the United States to experience a general strike.

The two-day cessation of normal activity, designated by the unions as a "labor holiday," followed the pattern of its predecessors in Seattle in 1919, which lasted five days, and in San Francisco in 1934, which lasted three days.

The Columbian Enamel and Stamping Company made an arbitration agreement with the Federal Labor Union at its Terre Haute mill. Then, contrary to the agreement, according to labor leaders, preference was shown to unorganized workers.

"Labor Holiday"

The union called a strike, claiming that their majority rights under Section 7-A of the now defunct NIRA entitled them to institute a closed shop. Peaceful picketing continued until the city deputized special guards for duty at the plant. Equipment was damaged in a subsequent raid on the building.

Later fifty-eight men were imported from Chicago. In protest against the "invasion of strike-breakers," forty-eight organizations, mostly American Federation of Labor affiliates, called a "labor holiday." About 23,000 responded to the call.

Street-cars, buses, and trucks halted; restaurants, gasoline filling-stations, barber-shops and stores closed; moving-picture theaters were dark; the morning and evening newspapers elected to miss an issue for the first time in their history. Miners walked out in Vigo County. The post-office, banks and drug-store prescription-counters remained open; electric, water and gas services continued, and hospital deliveries were permitted.

Gov. Paul V. McNutt ordered martial law, and 2,000 National Guardsmen moved into the county.

After a tear-gas barrage had dispersed pickets, L. G. Brown, President of the Enameling and Stamping Workers' Union, declared:

"We withdrew because we didn't want any bloodshed."

After two more gas-bomb attacks and a day of conferences with conciliators from Washington, the strike was announced off by Thomas N. Taylor.

Press Opinion Divided

Newspaper comment on the Terre Haute situation recalled that of a year ago.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* (Rep.) said: "In the long run a general strike such as that at Terre Haute is no more dangerous to the community than it is to organized labor itself."

"The people as a whole," said the Jersey *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), "have a decided sympathy for the worker . . . but they have little time for the organization that seeks to make all suffer, women and children as well as the men, in a misguided effort to settle some minor trouble by disrupting the business of a whole community."

And the Washington *Star* (Ind.): "This present situation affords an opportunity for a definition of radicalism, the essence of which is evident in this effort on the part of some as yet undisclosed influence to paralyze an entire community of many thousands of people for the sake of a wage-adjustment."

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Topics in Brief

MUSSOLINI will have to add tsetse fly-swatters to his army equipment.—*Tampa Tribune.*

TRAVEL broadens everything except the bank-roll.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

YOO hoo, Mr. Hoover—a street in Malden, Mass., is reported to be covered with grass.—*Detroit News.*

AS a rule when a citizen has no use for Communism, Communism has no use for him, either.—*Dallas Morning News.*

AIR-CONDITIONING is not an unmixed blessing. For example, it is why Congress still is in session.—*Louisville Times.*

THE Republicans wouldn't have a white elephant on their hands now if they hadn't whitewashed him so often.—*Atlanta Journal.*

GIVE them a little more time and those Alaska pioneers will be petitioning Congress for a central heating plant.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A "BRAIN TRUSTER" is a man with a college education who experiments with a rugged individualist's money.—*Toledo Blade.*

A YEAR or so ago we thought we had recognized Russia. Now we wonder if Russia recognizes us.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A GOOD many lean to the view that if Senator Borah were elected President it would serve him right.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

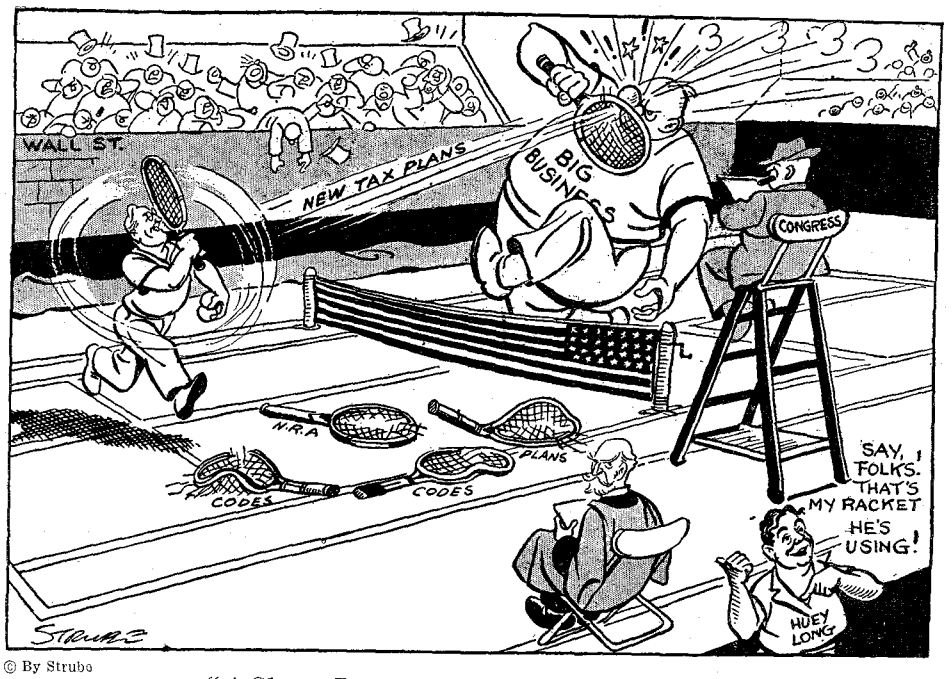
AN evangelist says there is no buying or selling in heaven. Of course not; that isn't where business has gone.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

THE Democrats are foxy. If their schemes don't work, Republicans will come back and have the mess to clean up.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

A VILLAGE in Vermont reports the highest humidity in seven years. You don't notice it so much, on account of the wit being dry.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT is inaccurate to say that the national debt has reached a new peak of $29,000,000,000. Peak nothing; it's a new stratosphere.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AMERICAN dancer has been fined $3.50 for outraging the morals of Paris. It seems queer that this stupendous achievement should be rated as a light offense.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*



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"A Sharp Recovery on the Supreme Court"

—*Strube in* The Daily Express (*London*)

THE Nazis have banned dime-novel thrillers. We suppose they really are a bit superfluous over there.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

RADICALS in college aren't new. Sophomores in dad's time argued against God and women and the Republican Party.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

EVIDENTLY the Emperor of Ethiopia does not get around much. All our best governments now consider it a social error to mention the Kellogg Pact.—*New Yorker.*

THE Constitution still lives, cries a defender of the faith in Missouri. It is possible, if the saviors will step back and let it breathe.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

GENERAL JOHNSON, taking charge of work-relief in New York, said that "no miracles can be promised." What kind of un-American talk is that?—*Jackson (Miss.) News.*

EVOLUTION continues at a pace that must be gratifying to Arthur Brisbane. The other day a specimen of homo sapiens drank half a gallon of beer in 34 seconds.—*San Diego Union.*

"WE do not intend to be destroyed," says Henry Ford in reply to the Long-Roosevelt share-the-wealth scheme. It also seems to be the motto of the Model T's.—*American Lumberman.*

A COLLECTOR of rarities finds a Yokohama girl who is double-jointed in elbows, thumbs, and knees. Probably the result of unfolding a steamer-chair.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THIRD party is hunting for leaders. Third parties never get anywhere till they find followers.—*Dallas Morning News.*

ANY man with a good voice, an inexhaustible vocabulary and a microphone is likely to develop into a third party.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Hapsburgs have regained their confiscated estates and probably are looking for enough money to get the grass cut.—*Indianapolis Star.*

HOLLYWOOD looks for a new boom with the introduction of color to its films. The aim is to get the red out of the bookkeeping and into the ingénue's blush.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT must be annoying to Mussolini, whenever he contemplates some new mental pose, to have to ask himself whether Cæsar or Napoleon would have done it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SALES of American flags have jumped 100 per cent. in recent months, the trade reports—now that the Supreme Court has made it clear what country this is.—*Detroit News.*

THE Soviet government is going to make it harder to obtain a divorce. From now on, the departing man or woman probably will be required to wave good-by.—*Jackson (Miss.) News.*

OH, well, if the Government keeps on it is comforting to know that not a soul in the country will have to bear Andrew Carnegie's reproach, that the man who dies rich dies disgraced.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

ITALY AND ETHIOPIA CONFRONTING THE LEAGUE: Deadlock Reported From Geneva; Addis Ababa Press Dispatch Tells of Armed Clash and Defeat of Italians

While Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, press cables reported an encounter at arms between Italians and Ethiopians in the far northwestern part of Ethiopia, Geneva press cables told of a deadlock in the stand of Italy and Ethiopia before the League of Nations.

Ethiopian sources charged that an Italian force had penetrated into Ethiopian territory. The Italians camped on a stream, the water of which the Ethiopians diverted, forcing the Italians to retire at night. The Ethiopians made an attack in the darkness during which forty Italians and twenty Ethiopians were killed before the survivors of the Italian party were picked up by motor-trucks.

Tribesmen Revolt

There had been reports, according to G. L. Steer, Addis Ababa correspondent of the New York *Times*, not only from Ethiopian sources, of new movements in Italian Somaliland a month ago that Mijjarten tribesmen were revolting here and there, partly because of the construction of a new road to the south from the new military port of Banda Kasim, but mainly because the Italian military authorities levied a hundred women from each Akilor chief to join the troops at Mogadiscio and Massawa. This fact was attested both by French sources at Djibouti and British sources in British Somaliland.

The revolt, which was suppressed, was said to have been followed by a tribal move into Eastern British Somaliland and Ogaden. Other tribes also were reported moving into Ogaden.

Output of Notes

Meanwhile, the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia indulged in a fast output of notes.

Premier Benito Mussolini, in his capacity as Foreign Minister, sent a telegram on July 25 to Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, declaring he was ready to resume the efforts of the arbitration commission that had failed two weeks previously at Scheveningen, Holland. The commission was to find a solution for the Italo-Ethiopian problem.

Ethiopia has held that the League Council and not the disputants must settle the terms of arbitration. At the same time hope was expressed at Geneva that Italy would attend the meeting of the League of Nations Council scheduled for Wednesday this week and this hope was based on a passage in Mr. Mussolini's telegram of July 27 saying: "Should the Ethiopian Government have officially stated its intention, the Italian Government would have no difficulty in taking a part in the meeting of the Council."

The Ethiopian note was regarded at Geneva as facilitating restriction of the Council meeting to the details of arbitration, if only because it allowed Italy to argue that arbitration was still under discussion.

The Thrilling Rescue

—Thomas in the Detroit News

But, altho Ethiopia's note was considered to have restricted discussion to arbitration, Geneva press correspondents pointed out that Ethiopia had not lost its right to evoke a general discussion of the war danger at the Council table. This, said a Geneva correspondent of the New York *Times*, "Great Britain desires and France wishes to prevent."

"Historic Hour"

Premier Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo D'Italia*, of Milan, proclaimed last Sunday that Italy's historic hour had come, bringing with it "life or death now or never" for the Italian nation. This declaration was made a few hours before Fulvio Suvich, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had received Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador at Rome.

It was understood that the conversations between Suvich and Sir Eric had dealt with the League Council meeting, but from diplomatic circles they were reported as having been "inconclusive."

Great Britain's Position

Apropos of Sir Eric's conversations with Under Secretary Suvich it is of interest to note that Great Britain sought the cooperation of France to persuade Italy to reconsider the rigid conditions Italy had set governing her attendance at the League Council called to try for a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian controversy.

Premier Mussolini's insistence that discussions must be limited to conciliation procedure, which stands deadlocked on the Ualual incident—the clash between Italian and Ethiopian border troops which late in November last brought on the whole dispute—was said to have thrown British plans into disorder.

Efforts to obtain full cooperation of France in persuading Italy to discuss broader issues were understood to be hampered by France's desire to have the League Council hand the problem over to the three Powers signatory to the 1906 treaty concerning Ethiopia. These Powers were Italy, Great Britain, and France.

Parallel with Manchuria

A Canadian newspaper of high standing, the Winnipeg (Manitoba) *Free Press*, looking at the whole matter from long range, said that "if Mussolini makes war on the Ethiopians it will be the clearest case of aggression since Japanese troops swarmed into Manchuria." The Italians, this daily held, plead on historial grounds that Italy needs colonies and ought not to be balked by nations which already have plenty of elbow-room. On a cynical view of history there is strength in this argument, but *The Free Press* added:

"The answer is, of course, that since 1918 a new doctrine of international relations has arisen and been accepted. On paper at any rate the political world is now a single community and not a collection of irresponsible sovereign States. The change, still in theory, is the same as the change within a State when a rule of law replaces private vengeance as the method of dealing with criminals. Under this theory Italy's need of colonies is as irrelevant as a burglar's need of a meal."

The Boston *Evening Transcript* remarked that the past has risen to plague Great Britain. Forty-four years ago England gave Italy permission to dominate Ethiopia. In 1891 two protocols were signed by British and Italian diplomats. In one of them it was stated that the purpose of the two Governments was "the demarkation of their respective spheres of influence in Eastern Africa from the River Juba to the Blue Nile."

In the demarkation as then set forth, according to *The Transcript*, nearly all Ethiopia was included in Italy's share of the spoils. Lake Tsana, the source of the Blue Nile, was to be regarded as Italy's especial field of action.

Now it is said that Italy is disposed to remind England of this trade of nearly half a century ago, "made in a fashion so far from that of the open covenant openly arrived at that it is called a bit of secret diplomacy." The second protocol defined the boundary between the Italian possessions and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

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It All Happened in a Nazi Week

Drive Against Jews and Catholics Continues; Communist Raid on Bremen in New York; LaGuardia's Action; King's Proposal

Hans Hinkel, Manager of the Reich Culture Chamber, was appointed July 25 by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, as a special commissar for supervising activities of the Jewish intelligentsia.

On the same day Joseph Buerckel, Nazi leader of the Palatinate, prohibited marriage between "Aryans" and Jews in his district. Buerckel was Adolf Hitler's special commissioner for the Saar before that territory was definitely reunited with the Reich last March. These two facts were considered striking features of the Nazi anti-Jewish drive.

As to Buerckel's appointment as supervisor of Jewish cultural activities its effect remained to be seen, remarked a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune,* who described the present situation as follows:

"While Jews and other 'non-Aryans' (meaning persons of partly Jewish blood) have been removed from the German press and theater, they have been allowed to own newspapers and special theaters and arrange music-hall performances. No tickets for such performances and for the special theaters may be sold and the only persons admitted are subscribed members of the Jewish Cultural Union."

Drive Against Stahlhelm

Nazism's offensive against the Catholic press and foreign journalism showed a new line of attack last week with the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) veterans' organization as the objective.

Stahlhelm units in Western Mecklenburg were dissolved and their property was "provisionally seized and sequestered" on the grounds that the veterans had resisted Nazi orders, refused to participate in air-defense drills and had spread "mendacious rumors bordering on high treason."

Indications were, wrote a Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, that the Stahlhelm, which helped put Adolf Hitler into power, soon would be banned throughout the Reich, despite the Chancellor's reported promise to Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor and Stahlhelm leader, not to dissolve it.

Yet while the Nazi drive against Jews, Catholics and War veterans went on unabated, Berlin United Press cables reported that the extremist methods used in the anti-Jewish campaign of Julius Streicher, Germany's leading Jew-baiter, were attacked by Emil Stuertz, official Nazi spokesman and deputy leader of the party in Southern Westphalia. The Stuertz statement was taken as indicating a divergence in high Nazi circles.

Echoes in America

On this side of the Atlantic echoes of Nazi fever were seen in the attack by nearly 2,000 Communists on the Hapag Lloyd liner *Bremen* at the moment of sailing from New York on July 26. In the wild mêlée that took place aboard the ship, on the pier and on the streets outside just after three Reds had torn down a German flag with the Nazi swastika superimposed from the ship's bow and hurled it into the river, eight Communists were arrested. One was slightly wounded in the leg.

Man's Inhumanity to Man
—White in the Tampa Tribune

The Communist raid on the *Bremen* provoked a demand by the Berlin press for diplomatic intervention. Previously, however, Acting Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr of Washington expressed regret at a press conference over the demonstration against the *Bremen.* In Washington also German attachés were said to believe that Mr. Carr's voluntary action would be permitted to terminate the affair.

Not so simple was the solution of the action of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York City, in refusing a license as a masseur to a German citizen. Mayor LaGuardia's reason, as quoted in the press was, "It is well-known that American citizens of Jewish faith have been discriminated against in Germany."

In a semiofficial declaration issued at Berlin the German Government held that Mayor LaGuardia's action was a breach of the German-American Treaty of Commerce and Friendship of 1925. But that the German Government did not intend to take any official action was seen in the closing sentence of the announcement which read: "It can be left to the American Federal Government to enforce observance of the Treaty by its subordinate organs."

In the United States Senate, Senator William H. King, urged that investigation of Nazi persecution of Jews and Catholics should be made, to determine whether the United States is warranted in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The Denver *Post* (Ind.) said:

"Senator King's proposal may strike Hitler's lieutenants as 'grotesque' but it appeals to many American citizens as the proper course for this nation to pursue."

Shake-Up in Japanese Army

The world took one eye off the map of Africa last week to watch developments in the Japanese Army. Looming up was a possible clue to Tokyo's next movements on the Asiatic mainland. Planked solidly in the saddle from North China to Siberia, was Nippon bent on a new "push?"

The shake-up in the Army, designed to remove the "progressive" faction which seeks a political rôle, continued unabated. Called home was Lieut. Gen. Yoshijiro Umetsu, chief of North China garrisons. Placed on the waiting-list was Lieut. Gen. Shinji Hata, regarded as notoriously "political." Shelved also were two members of the Supreme Military Council. Changes in the central War Office bureaus clipped the political wings of many younger officers.

Almost simultaneously War Minister Senjuro Hayashi sounded the key-note of future budgets. "Armaments first" would be the ruling principle, with military costs bouncing upward from now on. Japan, he said, was obliged to make defensive preparations against Russia.

A five-year rearmament plan calls for an outlay of $263,000,000. The air-force will be doubled; a large part of the fund will go toward antitank equipment, heavy guns, motorized transport, chemical apparatus, and equipping the cavalry with heavier arms.

The forces in Korea are to be built up.

Reds and World Revolution

For the first ten years after the War, Communism, directed by the Third International (Comintern) from Moscow, bored from within in a score of the larger countries. Then the pendulum swung the other way. Fascism came to the fore. Communism met its first organized enemy in its plan for world revolution.

Early this spring all Left groups save the Communists united to fight off Fascism in France. Red leaders everywhere grasped the significance of these strange bedfellows together.

On July 25 the Communist International convened in the red-decked Hall of Columns in Moscow. Among the 400 delegates from fifteen countries were two Americans: William Z. Foster and Earl Browder. To them was announced the new policy of the world cause.

Henceforth, according to a dispatch to the New York *Times* by Harold Denny, its Moscow correspondent, the International would cast its lot with the more moderate elements in capitalistic countries for the time being to meet the emergency of Fascism. Denny quoted a long editorial in *Pravda,* the Communist Party organ, which virtually put the world revolution in the background.

The next day Denny cabled that, notwithstanding the more moderate course, the policy of stirring up the peasants and workers still was in force. Under orders included in the report of the Comintern Executive Committee, the Reds in America, as elsewhere, were to continue to bore from within.

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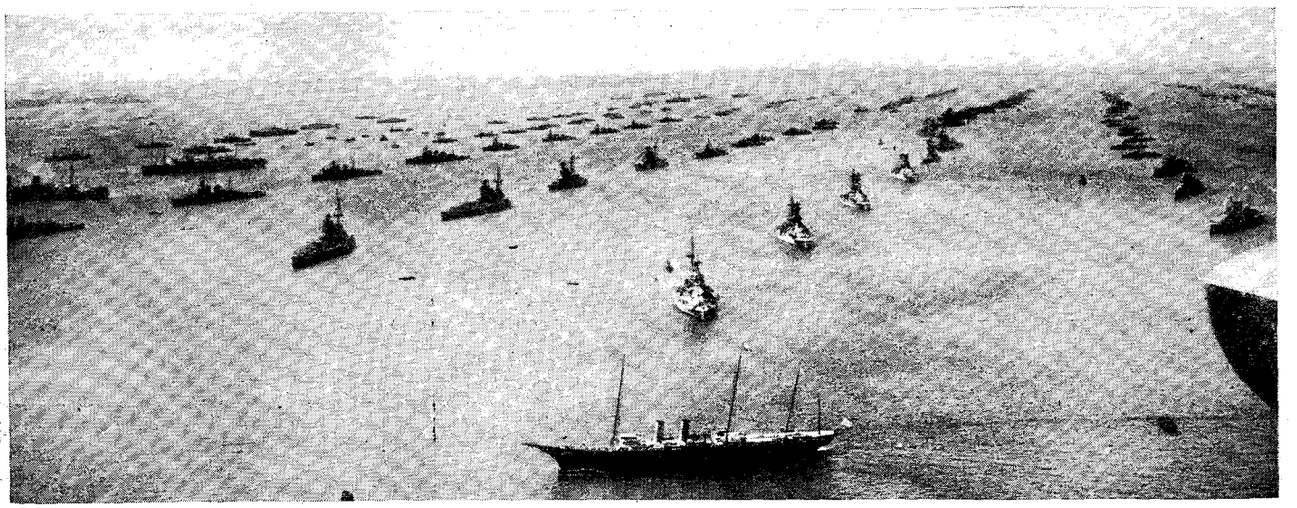

Wide World

Britain's combined fleets line up for review by King George on his yacht, Victoria and Albert (front)

Britain's Abandonment of Naval Ratios

Washington Is Not Surprized; American Editorials Pessimistic Over "Program Method"; Japanese See a Victory for Their Own Anti-Ratio Policy; Disagreement in English Press

Japan's annulment last December of the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 and opposition shown by other naval Powers to minor ratios assigned to them, were two reasons given for the announcement made in the House of Commons on July 22 by Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, the First Lord of the Admiralty, that the British Government has definitely abandoned the ratio principle in naval construction among the great Powers.

The 5-5-3 ratio of the navies of the leading sea Powers was conceived by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State, and written into the Washington Arms Limitation Treaty of 1922. The ratio was 5 for the United States, 5 for Great Britain, and 3 for Japan. The navies of France and Italy on the same basis received a rating of 1.5 each.

Declaring that some other method had to be devised, Sir Bolton said the British proposed now a "program method."

For Conference in 1942

Each naval Power is to be asked what size navy it wants to have by 1942. The British hope also that there will be a general conference in 1942 to extend the limitations of the programs then in existence or to effect reductions in them.

"All replies from the Powers will be pooled," Sir Bolton explained. "Then if we can by agreement accommodate these various naval programs to provide adequate naval strength for each country—and making it extremely unlikely that any country can attack with ultimate success—I think we shall have arrived at something unparalleled for the taxpayers of all countries, and we shall have contributed to the general pacification of the world."

Recent talks Britain has been having through diplomatic channels with France, Italy, the United States, and Japan, have been along this line. Each Power has been invited to make a tentative declaration of its wishes and program for the next six years. As a London correspondent of the New York *Times* noted, these feelers have been put out since the conclusion of the Anglo-German naval agreement of June 14, which the British Government was said to have held as "an indispensable preliminary because the other naval Powers could not be expected to know what they were going to do until they knew whether any limitation would be put on German construction."

With German naval construction fixed at 35 per cent. of Britain's strength, the British feel there is an opportunity for other Powers to get together and decide on a general agreement to take the place of the Washington Treaty of 1922 and the London Treaty of 1930.

Washington's Stand

Altho the State and Navy Departments at Washington were officially silent about Sir Bolton's newly announced policy, dispatches from the capital said it was apparent that the news was not particularly a shock.

The two Departments let it be known that the United States will follow Great Britain in permitting the old form of the ratio system for limiting navies to lapse without more ado. But also it was made clear that the United States will welcome limitation on another basis.

In the American press there were varied expressions of pessimism as well as of skepticism over the British "program." "The grave closes over another noble experiment—limitation of armaments," said the Philadelphia *Record*. As for Britain's "new device" this newspaper described it as "palpably useless." What good would it do to have each naval Power make known publicly how large a navy it desired by 1942, asked *The Record*, and answered:

"The nations would neither trust one another nor would they halt their attempts at naval supremacy merely because each knew how much fighting tonnage the others were building."

Of similar tenor was the blunt remark of the Los Angeles *Times* that the British plan "means no naval limitation whatever," and it added: "The idea of relative naval strength can not be evaded because it is actually the controlling factor."

When representatives of Britain, America, and Japan met last year to consider extension of the Washington Treaty, wrote the Portland *Oregonian*, "it was obvious that no acceptable renewal was within the bounds of reason." So the announcement that the British Government is abandoning the principle of naval ratios "merely gives approval to a *fait accompli*," and "does not change the international situation by a jot or tittle."

Japanese Enthusiastic

Tokyo Associated Press cables reported that Sir Bolton's announcement had been received with a warm welcome. *Rengo*, a Japanese news-agency, said that naval circles were enthusiastic over the declaration, recalling the Japanese Government's proposal for abandonment of naval ratios and establishment of a common upper limit.

On the other hand the Tokyo dailies *Nichi Nichi* and *Asahi* said the Navy was absolutely against a declaration of naval strength in 1942, fearing that it would perpetuate the present ratio system with nations having strong navies in 1942 continuing to be strong, and nations with weak navies continuing to be weak.

In London The *News-Chronicle* (Lib.) observed caustically:

"The new British plan is pregnant with the possibility of a full-blooded race in naval armaments." But the London *Daily Telegraph* (Cons.) considered the new plan "evidently a great advance over the pre-War system because it would stabilize naval construction for a term of years."

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Lloyd George's Proposals Scorned

Baldwin Government Rejects Plan for Huge "Prosperity Loan"; War-Time Premier Intimates a New "Government of the Left"

David Lloyd George's plan for a New Deal in Great Britain was flatly rejected by the British Cabinet Committee of the National Government with the rather smarting description that his proposals were "vague, speculative, and hazardous." But the doughty Welsh war-horse in old-time vigor came back with a statement that the Committee's 16,000-word report was "a most complete essay in self-complacency." Moreover, he announced that he was actively organizing groups of Leftists for the next general-election campaign.

Where the Cabinet found itself in agreement with particular phases of the War-time Prime Minister's policy, as noted in London press cables, it explained that the Government was already carrying out his ideas a good deal better than he could.

"Lloyd George apparently believes," said the Committee report, "that the people can be shaken out of blank pessimism, not by the formation of a considered government policy consisting of concrete measures, but by the establishment of some spectacular new machinery of government which is vaguely expected to evolve a whole new problem of national regeneration within twelve months."

Dislocation Feared

In its detailed and destructive criticism of Lloyd George's plan, as pointed out by a London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Committee suggested that his proposed "prosperity loan" of £250,000,000 ($1,237,500,000) would involve a serious financial dislocation, and would be deflationary in effect.

The Committee said of his agricultural proposals, intended to settle 500,000 people on the land, that they would constitute "a hazardous and uncertain adventure," involving higher food prices for the British consumer, and loss of British exports to those countries from which Britain now imports food.

London correspondents of some American newspapers politically opposed to the New Deal observed that, while nowhere in the British Cabinet report was the American New Deal mentioned specifically, it was obvious that many of the Government's conclusions had been colored by the growing belief in British official quarters that the American experiment had not justified itself, and that a similar project could not be undertaken in Great Britain with any hope of success.

In Lloyd George's public retort to the Cabinet Committee appeared his new plan of political endeavor as told to the Canadian Press at London. "Throughout the country local councils of action are being formed, and I, myself, am astonished at the response," he said.

Independent candidates in the organization being built up for the next general-election campaign, he added, will be run and financed by the local councils. He intimated his general aim is a "National Government of the Left," which was described as being obviously little changed from the Socialistic Lloyd George who brought unemployment-insurance to Britain before the War.

Oliver Twist

—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* (Lib.) did not believe that Lloyd George's movement would crystallize until after the election. As this daily saw it the immediate purpose of the new organization would be to elect as many members as possible who share its view, and then endeavor to combine them into a separate party in a new House of Commons. It was held conceivable that Liberals, Moderate Laborites, and Progressive Conservatives might be persuaded to join such a combination.

Reduced Majority Seen

The Baldwin Government will probably win the next election, but with a much reduced majority, according to *The Advertiser*, which added: "The Lloyd George program of large expenditures to provide work, coupled with a demand for the reduction of expenditure of armaments, will make a strong appeal, and it will not be surprizing if hundreds of candidates indorse it. The Welshman will use all his platform-gifts, and powers of popular persuasion, and tho there is no possibility that he will again lead a British Government, he has injected into the campaign an unforeseen interest and energy."

Among American newspapers the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) noted with satisfaction that the British "are not easily led by their emotions into doubtful enterprizes." They have to be convinced "not only that a measure is workable, but that it will be really beneficial, before they will support it."

Canadian Political Landslide

In Prince Edward Island, on July 23, the last Provincial Conservative Government in Canada was swept away. The Conservatives failed to elect a single candidate. Liberals, under the leadership of the Hon. W. M. Lea, captured all thirty seats of the Legislature, and completely ousted the Conservative Government under Premier W. J. P. MacMillan.

Opposition Leader Lea, a former Premier, was congratulated on his great personal triumph because he had directed the campaign from his sick-bed.

Of country-wide significance to the Dominion was the belief that the clean sweep of the Liberals in Prince Edward Island struck a heavy blow at Dominion Premier Richard B. Bennett's Conservative Government. The defeat of the Bennett Government in the general election, to be held before the end of the year, was considered by the Liberals "almost a certainty."

Prince Edward Island was the seventh Province to turn out the Conservatives and elect Liberals since 1930, when Premier Bennett was elected to head the Dominion Government. In only one Province, Alberta, does a non-Liberal Government survive. An election is to be held there next month.

Prince Edward Island, like Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, exists mainly on the primary industries, agriculture especially. The Liberal London (Ont.) *Advertiser* remarked that Prince Edward Island has suffered from a national fiscal policy and that it has laid unprecedented burdens on these industries, and on the whole body of consumers, coinciding with a savage reduction of the export trade essential to the economic life of the Maritime Region.

Cárdenas Triumphant

President Lázaro Cárdenas won ecstatic approval of Mexican politicians, churchmen, workers, and peasants because, recently, he struck a telling blow to break the fifteen-year dictatorial rule of Tomas Garrido Canabal, Mexican Fascist leader, in Tabasco State.

Particularly pleased were Roman Catholic Churchmen, who have known Garrido Canabal to be their most ruthless enemy. The action taken by President Cárdenas suspended the normal powers of Tabasco State, and named a new State Military Commandant with orders to see that in approaching State elections there is a fair chance for all.

Another feat of President Cárdenas was his blunt message to Gov. Rafael Villareal of Tamaulipas State—besieged in his Palace at Ciudad Victoria by 9,000 angry peasants and Liberals in an agrarian uprising—to quit or be fired.

In a copyrighted story given to the Brownsville (Tex.) *Herald* Governor Villareal declared, in a telephone interview, that he had no intention of resigning, and believed bloodshed could be averted in the agrarian revolt. Villareal said also he had received assurance from Cárdenas that Villareal was correct in his position.

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Is $15,000,000 Salmon Industry Facing Doom?

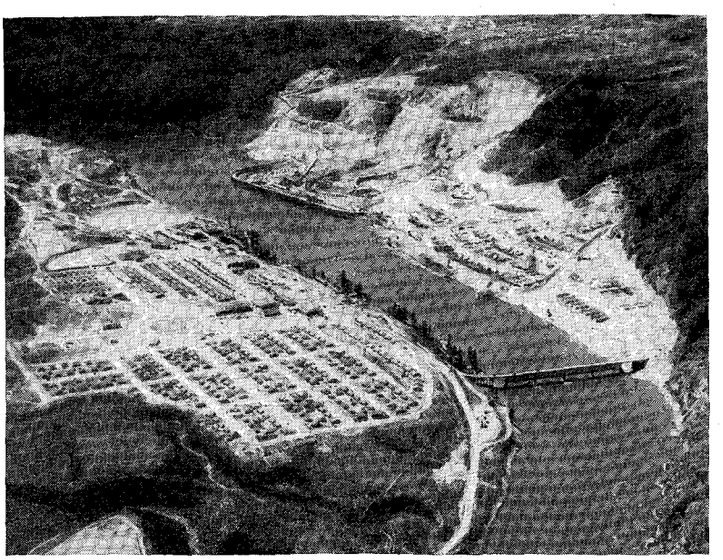
Northwest Fishermen Cast Worried Eyes on Huge Barriers Being Built Across Columbia River; Fish May Become Extinct Unless Means of Passage to Spawning-Places Are Provided

"The swallow of spring, leaving the tropics to come to us, moves in a transparent, light-filled air, and its eyes can see from afar the landmarks it seeks.

"The salmon is not so well off. When it begins its pilgrimage, its home is in the depths of the sea, with still water all about it, uniformly dark and cold. It must pass beyond this first home for which it was made, and go into waters that are not salt, flowing waters in which day alternates with night, warmth with cold.

"It must go up swift-flowing waters which are moving in the opposite direction. It must fight against contrary currents, make its way over obstacles and rocks, and keep on constantly toward the higher reaches where its spawning-places are, the goal to which it has been constantly drawn.

"It has gone the way its ancestors went before it. The force that drives it on directs it accurately."



Wide World

Site of the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River, showing the engineers' city, and the base of the west bank cofferdam in background

High Dams a Problem

So reported voluble, poetic Prof. Louis Roule, of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, in his recent book, "Fishes, Their Journeys and Migrations" (W. W. Norton & Company, New York). But what happens, salmon fishermen of the Columbia River have been inquiring anxiously, when high dams are erected across the stream? How does the salmon get past them to the headwaters, and if it does not get past, where will the next generation come from?

It is the highly developed homing instinct of the salmon—and the Federal Government's program of dam-building on the Columbia—that gives the salmon fishermen their uneasiness. Salmon mature in the ocean. When fully grown they return to the streams in which they were hatched, there to lay eggs.

Driven by powerful instinct, they return in their migration not only to the same river, but to the particular tributary, and even to the same locality, in which they were born. They swim upstream without rest, guided by the current. They do not feed along the way, but draw upon reserves of fat for energy. If they meet an obstacle, they try to go around it. If this is impossible, they leap. When the obstacle can not be hurdled, they wear themselves out trying, and finally die.

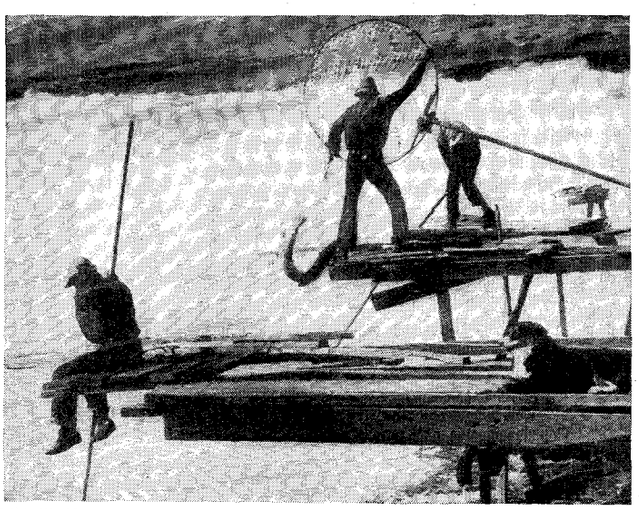
Recently, one of the Northwest's foremost champions of fishes, broad-shouldered, stocky Dr. Lawrence Edmonds Griffin, Professor of Biology at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, forecast the doom of the Columbia River salmon industry unless adequate steps are taken at once to provide the fish with means of passage up the river to their spawning-places.

One dam, completed two years ago, already blocks the way at Rock Island, Washington. Two gigantic new structures are now going up: the Bonneville Dam, 150 miles up the river from the sea, and the Grand Coulee Dam, 300 miles farther.

Extent of Barriers

The Bonneville Dam, rising near the middle of the great gorge carved by the Columbia through the Cascade Mountains, will lift the level of the water above the dam to a maximum of sixty-five feet, and produce a lake fifty miles long. The Grand Coulee Dam, under present plans, will be 130 feet high. Professor Griffin, writing in *American Forests*, revealed the likelihood that the height will be increased to 250 feet or more.

These barriers may exclude salmon alto-



Wide World

Gendreau

Salmon-fishing on the Columbia River, an industry which is alarmed by dam-building projects

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gether from the upper half of the Columbia. With smaller dams, literally hundreds of which have been proposed for the Columbia's tributaries, they threaten the extinction of both salmon and steelhead trout.

The Rock Island Dam has provided two "fish-ladders" for the passage of the salmon. These consist of series of ascending pools, up which the salmon go by leaping, pool to pool. Whether enough fish thus succeed in passing the dam to perpetuate the species is not yet known, but the two ladders have been considered insufficient, and another is planned.

Guided By Current

The trouble, says Professor Griffin, is that fish are guided principally by the river current. Relatively little water comes over the fish-ladders; the main current comes out of the tail-races further down-stream. Here the fish congregate, wearing themselves out in fruitless struggle.

The Bonneville Dam, for an extra expenditure of $3,500,000, will provide a fish-ladder at each end of the spillway, and at one end of the power-dam. Another fish-ladder leads up from a creek that empties into the Columbia several hundred feet below the dam. There will be two "fish-elevators" also; ingenious contrivances intended to trap fish, raise them to the top of the dam, and dump them over.

The question is, whether these by-passes will appeal to the salmon as well as to the engineers. The Portland biologist thinks they may not, for the reason that little or no inducement can be offered the fish to enter them. The volume of water flowing over the largest of the ladders, for example, will be only about a thousandth of the volume of the river. The fish, following the current, may be expected to congregate at the bottom of the spillway gates, or stay in the swift water of mid-channel until they die from exhaustion.

The Army engineers, who are building the dam, believe, however, that the fish-ways will be adequate.

No provision whatever is being made at the Grand Coulee Dam for the passage of fish. Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, told THE LITERARY DIGEST last week that "it is infeasible to provide for the passage of salmon either up or down stream over a dam the height of the proposed Grand Coulee."

To Provide Fish-Traps

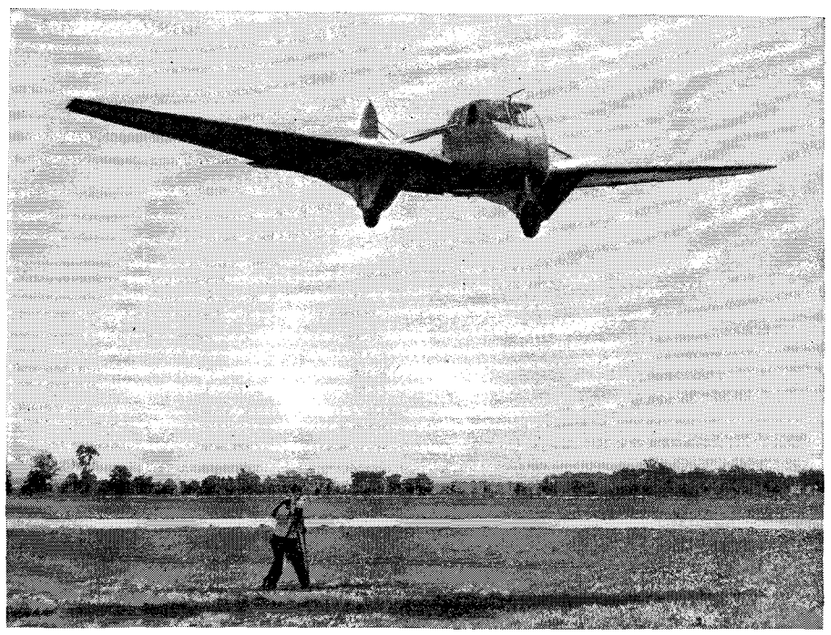
Therefore, in cooperation with the State authorities, and the United States Bureau of Fisheries, it is planned to provide fish-traps. Fish will be taken to near-by hatcheries to spawn, and the little fry later released into the Columbia to make their traditional way down to the sea.

Professor Griffin has estimated the value of the Columbia River salmon at $15,000,000 yearly, of which $5,000,000 represents "sport fishing."

No mean fisherman is Professor Griffin himself. He is one of the few white men who have fished for, and caught, the pearly nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*) of the Philippines.

Seeking Ideal "Flying Flivver"

Bureau of Air Commerce, Out to Save Life and Make Aviation Easy, Meets Opposition From Aircraft-Manufacturers



Wide World

The new Hammond plane in a test at Detroit

Occasionally a rattled neophyte in flying, scared as he sees the ground rising swiftly toward him, forgets to level-off into a glide at landing. The result is frequently distressing.

Last week, at Detroit, veteran pilots involuntarily covered their eyes as the test-pilot of an experimental craft, circling Wayne County Air-port, deliberately brought his ship to earth from an altitude of fifty feet in what would have been a fatal stall, then took it aloft again, and nonchalantly flew it into the ground as a frightened student might.

The odd-looking three-wheeled craft did not wreck itself; it clung to the ground like a leech, failing even to bounce. Moreover, it stopped within its own length on the field, as the pilot slammed on the brakes. Observers could scarcely believe their eyes when, upon examining the sturdy little craft, they found it unscathed.

Air Chief Pleased

A beaming witness of the demonstration was Eugene L. Vidal, Director of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce. The plane, a tailless type designed by Dean Hammond, of the Hammond Aircraft Corporation of Ypsilanti, Michigan, was one of several being developed under Bureau of Air Commerce patronage.

It was an especially pleasant occasion for Mr. Vidal because earlier in the day, at a meeting of aviation-reporters and small-plane manufacturers attending the All-American Aircraft Show in Detroit, he had heard his Bureau's small-plane experiments assailed by Edward Porterfield, a Kansas City manufacturer of small-cabin monoplanes.

"The air-plane industry is against further propaganda about the $700 air-plane," Mr. Porterfield had exclaimed. He criticized the Hammond craft as "a $3,200 ship instead of a $700 air-plane."

These jibes at the Bureau's attempts to develop a $700 mass-production "air-flivver" safe enough for civilian flying brought calm replies from Mr. Vidal. The Hammond ship cost more than $700, he said, because it was an engineering development; its experimental cost had nothing to do with mass-production price-possibilities.

Another Tailless Ship

The Hammond ship, incidentally, has passed all safety-specifications of the Bureau, but has not yet been accepted because the present model does not meet the maximum speed-requirement of 110 miles an hour. Another tailless ship, built for the Bureau by Waldo D. Waterman, of Los Angeles, did pass all requirements two weeks ago. It received its first public demonstration at Los Angeles Municipal Airport on July 24, when Mr. Waterman drove it out of the hangar without aid, made a short run and took off. The queer-looking craft at take-off appeared somewhat like a hen flying over a fence.

Back in Detroit, Mr. Vidal was explaining that 70 per cent. of all accidents that befall the private flyer are due to tail-spin. The tailless craft, having different aerodynamic balance, does not behave in this dangerous manner. Should the Waterman craft fall into a spin it would right itself in two turns. Even in the event of a sudden motor failure at the take-off, this plane would land itself safely, no matter how rattled the pilot might become.

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Surveying Week's Science News

Man-Made Dimple

Some geophysicists estimate the thickness of the earth's crust at seventeen miles; others say seventy-five. Most are agreed that beneath the rocky rind there is a thick layer of highly-compressed, plastic stuff labeled, for want of more information, *magma*.

The crust is pictured as afloat on this magma, like a raft on a pond. Mountains are supposed to cause the crust to sink into it slightly, until equilibrium is established. The great weight of the Pacific Ocean presumably presses hard on the magma, causing it to push up elsewhere, elevating mountains, causing circum-Pacific earthquakes.

Last week scientists of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey took preliminary steps to put this theory to its first "laboratory" test. If the crust can be pressed into the magma, a great weight placed anywhere on the surface ought to produce a noticeable dimple-like depression. Such great weight artificially plumped down at a spot where the land-elevation is well-known, is now in existence—at Boulder Dam.

The dam itself weighs only about seven million tons—not enough. But behind it is gathering the largest man-made lake in history. It will weigh about 42,000,000,000 tons when full, some seven months hence. Never before has such an enormous weight been placed in one spot by man's labors.

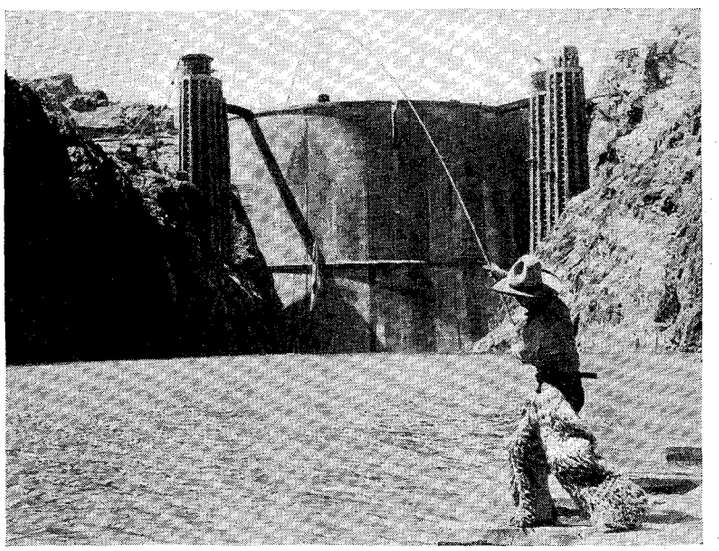
In calculating the amount that the ground ought to sink under this weight, due account must be taken of the elasticity of the crust itself. Engineers believe the elastic compression of the rock will cause an area of twelve square miles to sink six-tenths of a foot in from two to three years.

If the solid crust then sinks into the magma to an amount required by theory, there will be an additional settlement of two feet over an area of 150 square miles.

Meanwhile, waters are gathering swiftly behind the dam, where gates were closed five months ago.

Last week Boulder Dam Lake contained 1,453,915,000,000 gallons, and was the world's largest artificial lake, surpassing its nearest rival, the lake above Assuan Dam* on the Nile, which contains only 1,322,955,000,000 gallons. Boulder Dam Lake is still but one-seventh full.

It is already 286 feet deep (deeper than Lake Erie, 210 feet) and eighty-four miles long. Lake boats can travel eighty miles in still water above the dam.



Acme

Boulder Dam Lake which is now only one-seventh full

*Assuan Dam, planned by Sir William Willcocks, cost $25,000,000, was finished July 31, 1902, and is part of the great Nile irrigation system begun in 1898. Maximum height of the original dam was 130 feet, but it was heightened nineteen feet in 1912, more than doubling the capacity of the reservoir. It is located near the ancient city of Syene, now Assuan, beside the first, or lowest, cataract of the Nile.

Rat's Tale in Dialect

Once there was a young rat named Arthur who could never make up his mind. Whenever his friends asked him if he would like to go out with them, he would only answer, "I don't know." He wouldn't say yes, or no either. He would always shirk making a choice.

These words, repeated by thirty-three Columbia University students in half a dozen American dialects—Bronx, Manhattan, down-East Yankee, Southern drawl, cow-country twang, and Midwestern—amused and edified world experts in phonetics, meeting at University College, London, last week, at the Second International Congress of the Phonetic Sciences.

They are the opening sentences of the silly sequence known as "The Tale of the Rat" (The Literary Digest, October 6, 1934), a nonsense story containing words that bring out the differences in American sectional dialects. The thirty-three recitals, interspersed with extemporaneous stories of summer-vacation activities, were sent to London on six double-faced records. They were made as a part of the regular speech-education for Columbia freshmen.

George W. Hibbitt, of the Department of English, explained last week:

"Comic representations of Americans and Englishmen as seen on the stage do not give an adequate presentation of the manner of speaking." The records, which are to be kept by the library of University College, will give Englishmen an idea how Americans really talk.

There isn't anything very new about American dialects, anyway, Mr. Hibbitt reported, since the rudiments of all of them were brought over from England. One of the principal branches of the Columbia study is the relating of American dialects to their places of origin in England.

Blood to Stars

Seventy-six years ago a stolid German physicist, Gustav Robert Kirchhoff, working in the Heidelberg laboratory of Robert Wilhelm von Bunsen, put together a narrow slit, a prism, and two glass lenses, and with them was able to determine the chemical composition of substances burned in a flame before the slit.

A fortnight ago, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, American scientists were still reporting on the new marvels of the universe which Kirchhoff's instrument, the spectroscope, is still revealing. Since 1859 the spectroscope and its camera-equipped offspring, the spectrograph, have enabled astronomers to determine the chemical composition, temperature and physical state of the sun, stars, nebulæ and comets' tails; sample the atmosphere of Mars and Venus, tell the speed of astronomical objects moving toward or away from the earth.

Chemists have used the spectroscope on such a variety of materials, and with such success, that virtually no well-equipped laboratory now is without one. In many industrial processes the purity of the raw materials and the quality of the finished product is controlled by spectroscopic test. This instrument can detect impurities so small in quantity as to defy any other method of analysis.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before the Third Annual Conference on Spectroscopy, other new achievements of the spectroscope were announced:

A method of making spectroscopic analysis of whole, living blood, developed by Dr. David L. Drabkin of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, hereafter will enable physicians to detect and study minute changes in the blood's chemical composition, in various states of health and illness.

Soil-analysis by spectroscope, as demonstrated by Prof. George R. Harrison, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now makes possible the rapid testing of soils for selenium, an element found in some western regions, and which, taken up by plants, is a poison for animals.

Having turned their spectroscopes into the heavens, aided by powerful telescopes, astronomers also had discoveries to report. The most spectacular was that of Dr. I. S. Bowen, of the California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, who had measured the temperature of a far-off star, at present unnamed, and found it to be 180,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This is about eighteen times as hot as the surface of the sun.

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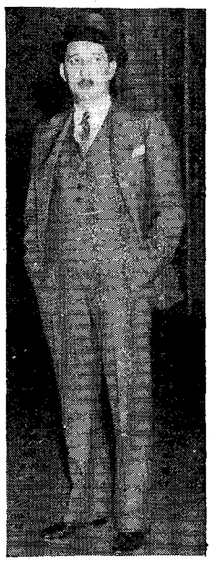
"G Men" Wage Unending War

Noel C. Scaffa, Private Detective, Answers Charges Based on Evidence Collected by Federal Agents; Pursuit of Slayer Believed to Be One of Weyerhaeuser Kidnapers Continues

Noel C. Scaffa, quick-witted and resourceful private detective, claims that he has recovered about $10,000,000 worth of stolen jewelry during his fifteen years as a confidential agent.



Acme

Noel C. Scaffa

Last week in a New York Federal Court, Scaffa heard a story read which led to his indictment for perjury. It was Scaffa's own account, given before a Federal Grand Jury, of the unusual manner in which a $185,000 worth of jewels, stolen from Mrs. Margaret Hawkesworth Bell in the Miami Biltmore Hotel in Florida last January, were returned to her.

Once a Pinkerton man, Scaffa came into fame as a private detective in 1925 when he recovered $600,000 worth of jewelry stolen from Mrs. Jessie Woolworth Donahue. All he would tell authorities was that he had got the jewels from an underworld figure in return for the $65,000 offered by the company that had insured the Woolworth gems. Charged with being an accessory to the escape of a felon in this connection, Scaffa was tried and acquitted.

While Scaffa was only being tried for perjury in this trial, he also faced another charge of violation of the Stolen Property Act, in connection with the same case.

Scaffa's Story

The Bell jewels were stolen on January 26. On March 18, Scaffa volunteered his services to Mrs. Bell, his story before the Grand Jury went. He said that he received a mysterious telephone-call, met a mysterious stranger—whom he can not now identify—and was handed an envelop containing a key. The key belonged to a locker in Union Station, Miami, Scaffa and Eugene Bryant, former chief of detectives at Miami Beach, guessed. They went to Union Station, opened the locker, found the jewels.

Department of Justice agents working on the case were no more willing to believe this story than they were an earlier one of the defendant's, that someone had tossed the jewels into Bryant's car, and that they had brought them thence to Mrs. Bell.

The Government's case was that the jewels were given to Henry L. Glidden of Lloyd's, in New York, who insured the jewels for $185,000, by Scaffa on March 6. For his work in recovering the jewels, the Government claimed, the detective received from Glidden $50,000, three-fifths of which he spent in negotiating contacts with the underworld, and two-fifths of which were divided among Scaffa and his confederates on the job.

Government Charges

A maximum sentence of forty-two years awaited Scaffa if evidence collected by "G Men" was sufficient to prove that he lied when he claimed:

1. That he had no idea how the Bell jewels got into the Union Station locker.
2. That he did not recognize the person who gave him the key to the locker.
3. That he had not seen the stolen property prior to March 18.
4. That he received a fee of only $2,500 from the insurance company for his service in finding the jewelry, and that he accepted no further "reward" in connection with its return.
5. That he could volunteer no information as to where the jewels had been secreted between the time they were stolen and the day of their return to Mrs. Bell.

The Government also alleged that Scaffa violated the Stolen Property Act in transporting the Bell jewels from Florida to New York.

"G Men" in Far West

While Department of Justice agents in the East were testifying in the Scaffa case, "G Men" in the Far West were sticking close to the trail of a slayer who they hoped was William Mahan, accused by Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Waley of being the "brains" behind the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping.

A teller in the Orting State Bank, eighteen miles southeast of Tacoma, Washington, glanced up from his work one day last week and looked into the gleaming muzzle of a revolver. The teller handed over $500 and the bandit, working alone, disappeared. A telephone-call to Puyallup sent Frank Chadwick, Chief of Police there and Harry Storem, an officer, hurrying after the robber. On a highway outside of Sumner the police caught up with their man and attempted to intercept him. He opened fire. Chadwick was killed. Storem died in a hospital a few hours later.

Keystone

Mrs. M. H. Bell

About twenty-seven years of age, clean-shaven, and cool-headed, the bandit worked in a manner typical of William Mahan.

Illustrative of the appreciation of Americans for work being done by Department of Justice agents is the following editorial comment from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican:*

"A realistic appreciation of the superior efficiency of the Federal authorities as compared with the forty-eight sets of State and local authorities in fighting the outlaw class is enough for the people. The refinements of the distinction between interstate and intrastate commerce do not interest them in the endless war on crime."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* said: "Kidnaping has become perhaps the most hazardous of gangdom's rackets, and the record of the Department of Justice in tracking 'snatchers' to their doom is one of the most gratifying phenomena of recent years."

Radio Patrol Most Effective Crime Deterrent

The most effective crime deterrent in the long arm of New York City's police force, and of police forces in large cities throughout the country, is the radio-patrol system. If a housewife in a remote section of the city grows suspicious of a man lurking near her front door, a telephone-call will bring two uniformed men to her door within five minutes.

The system is confronted with one obstacle, however. Three widely separated transmitters guide 250 mobile units over 312 square miles of New York City streets. But tho these units can receive orders from headquarters, none of them has the facilities for transmitting information to headquarters.

Last week Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine announced that if tests being made now were successful, central offices and radio-patrol cars would be able to engage in two-way conversations over an ultra-short-wave system.

The possibilities which this move would open up in the current drive on crime are well illustrated by experiments which Valentine made in Boston, where research men are also working on the two-way radio communication. The Commissioner rode in a police car, picked up a portable set, called his secretary, then asked to be connected with his office in New York. In each case the system worked perfectly.

A fleet of radio-equipped cars following his automobile in Boston listened in on the conversation. Every word he spoke was clearly heard.

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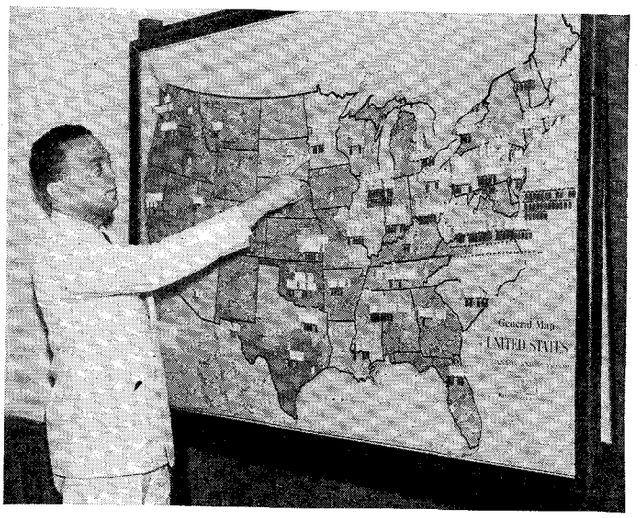
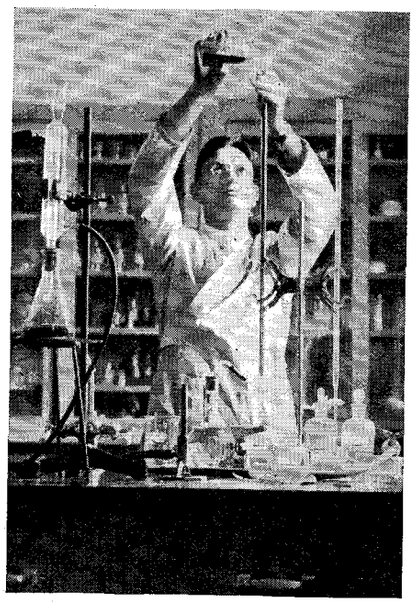
Why They Get Their Man

Acme photographs

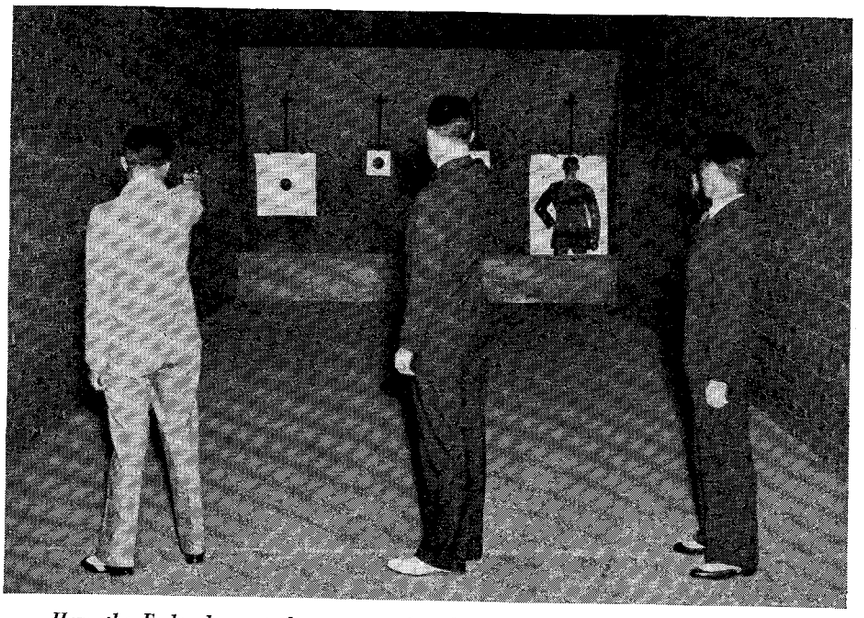
Classroom for Department of Justice agents at Washington headquarters: They are never too old to go to school



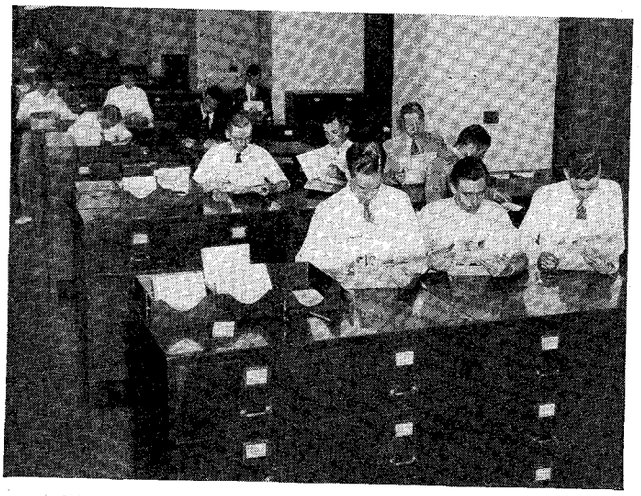
J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the "G Men," with map showing where his agents are working throughout the nation



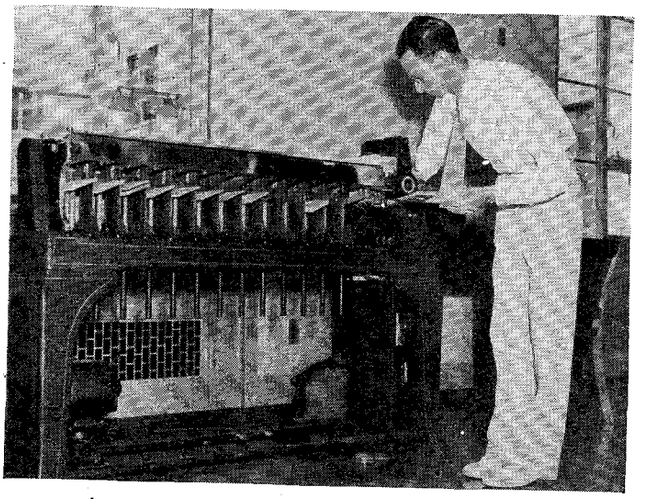
Chemical analysis of evidence often warms the trail of a wanted man



Here the Federal agents learn to combat the crooks who want to shoot it out: The range is air-cooled and sound-proof, in the basement at headquarters



These files of finger-prints and criminal records are the nerve-center of Department of Justice work



A machine to sort and identify finger-prints, now used experimentally in the Washington office

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Christian Ethiopia's Cry to Christendom

War-Threatened Empire Received Christian Faith in 330 A.D., Adhering to the Coptic Church; 10,000,000-Name Petition Seeking United States Intervention Being Circulated

© European

Coptic Christian priests in Ethiopia starting a ceremonial dance

A "Christian" world virtually confesses itself unable to prevent the impending invasion and conquest of "Christian" Ethiopia by "Christian" Italy. Ethiopian legend has it that the once great kingdom, and now the last independent native State in Africa, received the Gospel while Christ was living, and before Rome had heard the strange story from one of its outposts of empire. Be that as it may, or that Ethiopia was converted during the fourth century, as history says, neither seems of avail for the blacks as against imperial white ambition.

True, various voices are raised from pulpit and Christian press on behalf of the people ruled over by Haile Selassie I, "Emperor, King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, the Elect of God and Light of the World." The Committee for Ethiopia, New York City, with headquarters in Harlem, whose vast negro population wants "to knock out Mussolini like Joe Louis did Carnera," is distributing petitions for 10,000,000 signatures, asking President Roosevelt to intervene under the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

All Races Represented

An executive group, representing all races and creeds, heads the committee. Included are the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Episcopal Bishop of Albany; George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General; the Rev. W. L. Burdick, General Secretary of the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, Ashway, Rhode Island; the Rev. R. H. Hutchinson, General Secretary of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh; and the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts, New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Others have broadcast their fears that an Italian-Ethiopian war would imperil the peace of the world. "The Italian-Ethiopian clash is not just a threatening out-of-the-way war," said Emory Ross, Secretary of the African Welfare Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, who spent twenty-three years in Africa. "The life of the League of Nations is at stake. The peace pact of Paris is on the scales. A complete new grouping of the nations is on the way should Italy persist. The life of the oldest continuously existing unconquered kingdom in the world is in jeopardy."

Prayers for Ethiopians

On July 21 approximately 900 United Presbyterian churches prayed for Emperor Haile Selassie I and his people. Word that there would be such an appeal for divine protection of Ethiopia was sent to Addis Ababa, and a fervent message of gratitude came from the Emperor. The United Presbyterian Church has more than twenty missionaries in Ethiopia, and they will stay there if war comes.

From the American League Against War and Fascism, and the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia went the joint message to Addis Ababa: "Three hundred thousand black and white New York members are opposed to Mussolini invasion. Protests and demonstrations are being planned."

Meanwhile, Luigi Criscuolo, a New York investment banker, announced the formation of the "American League for Italy" to give the American public information regarding Italian aims. "Italy," said Mr. Criscuolo, "has legitimate claims in Ethiopia, and the American public should be patient and not be led by inspired statements that come here from European countries that are rivals of Italy for Ethiopian penetration."

Some of the religious weeklies raise bitter protest against Mussolini's "death sentence" for Ethiopia, but seem resigned to the belief that the stage is set for war.

"The sufferings of those who are about to be shot at, the Italian youths no less than the hunted Ethiopians, seem to us and to practically every one around us so unlikely to yield any gain, even a commensurate material gain for a victorious Italy, that the whole matter takes on a nightmarish appearance of unreality," says *The Commonweal*, New York Catholic weekly, which finds that Il Duce is "conforming to the pattern of events envisioned for dictatorships."

Yet, *The Commonweal* goes on, "now, at this zero hour, the thought of peace, the will for peace and works for peace must not be abandoned to despair, as they must not even when and if the troops begin to shoot."

A more despairing note is sounded by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), High Church organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church: "We may as well face the facts. The Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact is a mere scrap of paper. The League of Nations, with America, Germany, and Japan outside it, is powerless to prevent war if any strong nation is determined upon it."

If Abyssinia, called Ethiopia by its inhabitants, is overrun by Italy, it will be the first time since the days of the conquering Pharaohs that the oldest kingdom in the world will have surrendered to an invader. The Ethiopians claim that their empire was established by Menelik, a son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Menelik, runs the legend, visited his father after he had come to manhood, and received from the King a duplicate of the Ark of the Covenant. Menelik managed to substitute the duplicate for the real Ark, and the Ethiopians assert that the original Ark is still in their possession.

Of Hamitic Origin

According to "The Statesman's Year Book," the Abyssinians, properly so-called, number somewhat less than 3,000,000 in the total estimated population of 5,500,000. The Abyssinians are Christians, of Hamitic origin, Semitized by waves of Semitic invasion from Arabia, and adulterated by intermarriage with negro and other conquered races. Others of the population are Gallas, some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some pagan. Another group, the Danakil, are Mohammedans. Also there are Negroes, and the Falashas, who practise debased Jewish rites, and claim to be descended from emigrants of the period of disorder in Israel, following the reign of Jeroboam.

Ethiopia received the Christian faith about 330 A. D., when Frumentius, a Phenician youth, was shipwrecked, according to

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legend, on the Red Sea coast, then a part of Ethiopia. Frumentius settled in the country, became interested in introducing Christianity, and went to Alexandria, Egypt, where he was consecrated as a priest and appointed a Bishop of the Coptic Church, with Ethiopia as his See. The Coptic Church is the church of the Copts, native Christian Egyptians.

Thus Frumentius became the first of a long line of Abunas, as the head Bishops in Abyssinia are known, which has been broken only once in sixteen centuries. The Abuna must be an Egyptian and a member of the Coptic Church. He is the spiritual leader of the Ethiopians, but has no temporal power. All priests are under him. He crowns the emperors and officiates at all great public religious ceremonies.

The second powerful church official is the Itchege, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who has charge of all church property and finances, and presides over the ecclesiastics, numbering about 100,000. As a branch of the Coptic Church, the Ethiopian Christians are monophysite. That is, they hold that Christ was of divine nature only, a tenet that was denounced as heresy by the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451.

The church has been much influenced by its barbaric surroundings, customs of the people, and the Judaism which preceded it. Ceremonial drums are used in the service, and the influence of Judaism is shown in the ceremonial dancing of the priests, and in the installation in the Holy of Holies of each church of the *Tabot*, or representative of the Ark of the Covenant.

St. George is the patron saint of the country, and the cathedral dedicated to him is one of the chief structures in Addis Ababa.

Crucifixes Forbidden

Monasteries abound in the country, but there are few convents. Monks and nuns are celibate, but priests may marry once and only once. Fasts are numerous and rigorously observed. The Virgin Mary, saints, and angels are adored, but graven images and crucifixes are forbidden. Many of the natives, however, carry amulets, in the virtue of which they believe implictly, unaware that some of them are engraved with Mohammedan texts. The doctrine of Transubstantiation is unknown.

Before the Ethiopian Christians were cut off from Jerusalem they held many sacred places in Palestine. Now they may occupy only the flat roof and space around the dome of St. Helena's chapel, and a few places outside the walls of Jerusalem.

Popular morals, according to Western standards, are not of the best, and the priesthood, it is said, fails sometimes in practising the virtue it would exact of the people. But it will be remembered that in the seventh century Mohammedan conquests had cut off the African empire from the rest of the world. Thereafter, in Gibbons's famous phrase: "Encompassed by the enemies of their religion, the Ethiopians slept for near a thousand years, forgetful of the world by whom they were forgotten."

Italy's threat has awakened them, Christian, Falasha, Mohammedan, and pagan alike.

Convict-Camp Tragedy Stirs Press

Loss of Limbs by Negro Prisoners, and Failure of Charges Against Officials, Arouse Indignation of Several Southern Newspapers

Two Negroes who were short-term prisoners in a road-camp in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, have one thing to be thankful for. They can never be shackled by the feet again. But Colonel Tarheel and some of his friends in adjoining States are much wrought up because the story is another tragedy of a convict-camp.

Keystone

Dr. C. S. McLaughlin

For alleged insubordination Woodrow Wilson Shropshire and Robert Barnes, according to testimony offered in their behalf, were "hung up" in solitary confinement in dark cells for nine days from eight to ten hours daily, handcuffed to the bars of the cells with their feet shackled to the floor. It was during the month of January, when it was unusually cold, the thermometer going down, for a part of the time, to eleven degrees above zero. The little heat there was came from a dilapidated stove.

The shackles caused the men's legs and feet to swell, and they had to take their shoes off and stand unshod on the cold concrete floor. To save themselves as much pain as possible, the men placed strips of cloth under the shackles. But their feet continued to swell, until the cloth was forced into the flash. After being subjected to this treatment—some newspapers went so far as to call it "torture"—for nine days, the men were put into solitary confinement for three more days. This time they were not "hung up." Their feet continued to become worse after their release from "solitary." The gangrenous condition which developed was diagnosed as "erysipelas." Finally, a correct diagnosis was made, and to save their lives the legs of both men were amputated in the prison hospital in Raleigh.

"Travesty Upon Justice"

"That," said the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which has often paid tribute to the men who were "first at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox," "is the undisputed record of what happened. Yet the court quashed the indictment charging 'feloniously torturing and maiming' and dismissed all charges against two of the five defendants [all officials of the camp]. The other three were brought to trial on a charge of 'neglect of duty,' a misdemeanor, and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Since it was clear to every one that no such assault had been committed, the only charge, for all practical purposes, was the misdemeanor, and the prison-camp officials were not even convicted of that.

"Naturally there has been an outburst of indignation in North Carolina over this dénouement. . . . Certainly it seems to us that such a verdict is nothing short of a travesty upon justice."

The three men who were brought to trial before Judge Wilson Warlick in the Mecklenburg Superior Court were Dr. C. S. McLaughlin, prison physician; Capt. Henry C. Little, camp superintendent, and R. C. Rape, a guard. The physician and the guard were charged with neglect of duty, and the superintendent with assault with intent to kill. More serious charges against Doctor McLaughlin and Mr. Rape had been dismissed.

The trial lasted two weeks. On the first ballot, it was reported, four men wanted to convict one or more of the defendants. They were won over, and the three defendants were acquitted. According to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "the defense, denying mistreatment of the Negroes, sought to show that the convicts themselves were responsible for the gangrenous condition of their feet by wrapping rags and cords about their ankles, curtailing the blood-flow."

The news-story in the Charlotte *Observer* recited that "the case has received wide publicity of a nature unfavorable to North Carolina, and various State officials expressed relief that the matter is settled at last."

"Decency Outraged"

The Raleigh *News and Observer* was bitter and ashamed. The result, it said, "may satisfy the jury and the officials of the State prison system who directly and indirectly were involved.

"It fails miserably to satisfy the most elemental promptings of a decency which is outraged when two human beings utterly within the power of the State are so far neglected that their feet freeze or rot within eyesight and calling-distance of adequate medical attention.

"The Mecklenburg court peremptorily swept aside all suggestions that the two Negroes had been tortured.

"If this isn't torture, then we need a new word for whatever it is.

"We need also a civilized determination that it shall not happen again."

After an investigation by the Legislature, the State of North Carolina accepted the responsibility for the future of the three Negroes by providing them with artificial legs and placing them in permanent jobs.

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Mothers Shouldn't Win Literary Prizes

"Return to Folly," a Summer Play Destined for Broadway This Fall, Traces, With Impious Humor, the Collapse of a Family Wrecked by a Novelist in the House

Photographs by Valente

Left, *the novelist's daughter and her dark-mooded suitor in "Return to Folly"*; right, *the novelist announces to her gathered family that she has won the Pulitzer Prize*

If there is any sound moral whatsoever to be got from the sprightly, impious comedy which Harlan Ware has whittled artfully from the merest sliver contained in the notion that a woman can not be a successful novelist and mother at the same time, it would be that the Pulitzer Prize may be an honor to a writer, but it is a constant pain and goad to the writer's children and husband.

Mr. Ware is certain of this, so certain that he has turned it into a play called "Return to Folly," a play which stabs at career women encumbered with families. It was produced to good advantage by D. A. Doran, Jr., and associates, at the Red Barn Theater, Locust Valley, Long Island.

At bottom there is no vast distinction in Mr. Ware's play. It belongs to that school of play-making which takes the simples of home life for a sturdy foundation and erects upon that such walls and gewgaws and gables as the author fancies. It is, practically, a critic-proof way of writing a play and the best testimony to that is that family-plays, even when not too adroitly made, receive kind notices.

The test of a dramatist in these plays is the manner in which he builds his laughs, squares up his characters and strengthens his plausibility. They are turned out on the rational assumption that every one in the audience, at some time if not then, has had a family and that the spectacle of a woman ordering groceries by telephone and her daughter's suitors off the front porch will strike a familiar, responsive note in practically every person in the audience.

Windmills and Idols

Mr. Ware's play, for all that it has been cut from a well-tried pattern, is more adroit than most of them, funnier than the average and, of course, has the virtue of picking at a renowned literary prize. It is always smart and sensible to tilt at an idol instead of a windmill. Windmills are out of fashion, whereas idols are always fair game.

"Return to Folly," to be more exact, bears relationship to a gentle family-comedy from last season in New York: "Fly Away Home." That dealt with obstreperous children, stuffed to the ears with modern nonsense about candor, and solved the problem of recivilizing them through the medium of a father in revolt. The villain was a biology professor.

The new play substitutes a novelist mother in the villain's rôle, sticks closely to the father-in-revolt theme, and sets up three ordinarily decent and unsophisticated children. Part of the rôle of villainy is assumed, late in the play, by a youngster who has been reading too many books too heavy for him.

A Small-Town Novelist

Mary Appleby is a small-town novelist who writes warmly of the beauties of home life. She is able to spin the homeliest philosophies into full-length novels and, as a result of writing enough of these homilies, is considered virtually a national authority on the perfect home. She makes a great pretense of putting her writing second to her home. Her greatest gesture is at sundown when her husband, *Roger*, comes home. Then it is that she rises heroically from her typewriter and gets his slippers. It has become a ritual so clouded by habit that she can not recognize the mockery of it.

She receives notice that for her latest book she will be awarded the Pulitzer Prize. She determines to surprize the family at a gala luncheon. Alas, she is so involved in a new book and the excitement of winning the prize, that she botches ordering the groceries, confuses the maid, drives her children frantic, and makes an absurdity of the moment of announcement.

After receiving the prize, she signs up for a "walking-tour" with a man novelist, a walking-tour interspersed with lectures to women's clubs on the importance of preserving beauty, charm, and comradeship in the home. The fact that she is not then at home practising her preachment seems never to occur to her audiences.

Newspapers and news-reels haunt the walking-tour as tho it were a new and unspeakably exciting circus parade. The publicity is ridiculous and makes her and her prize absurd. The children, all in their teens, sense this. *Roger* is beginning to smolder with revolt, and the home life is practically wrecked.

The Show-Down

Finally, *Mary* and the writing companion of her walking-tour return home. Newsreel cameramen invade the house and trick *Mary* into a silly speech. In the midst of it, with the microphones on, *Roger* goes to pieces and says many indiscreet things. He has a show-down with his wife and tells her he is leaving and will take the children with him. She asks him to be fair enough to allow the children to choose which parent they want to live with—and he consents. The two eldest choose the father; the youngest girl, after hesitating, joins her brother and sister.

Then, for the first time, the novelist realizes what havoc she has caused and makes a tearful, dramatic promise to be a good mother and keep her career in the background.

She suggests a game of bridge as a nice family gesture, and asks the husband to get the game started just while she checks over some notes for her new book. The family is right back where it started.

Leona Powers is vivid, interesting, and certain in the rôle of *Mary Appleby*.

Audiences, this fall, will like this play.

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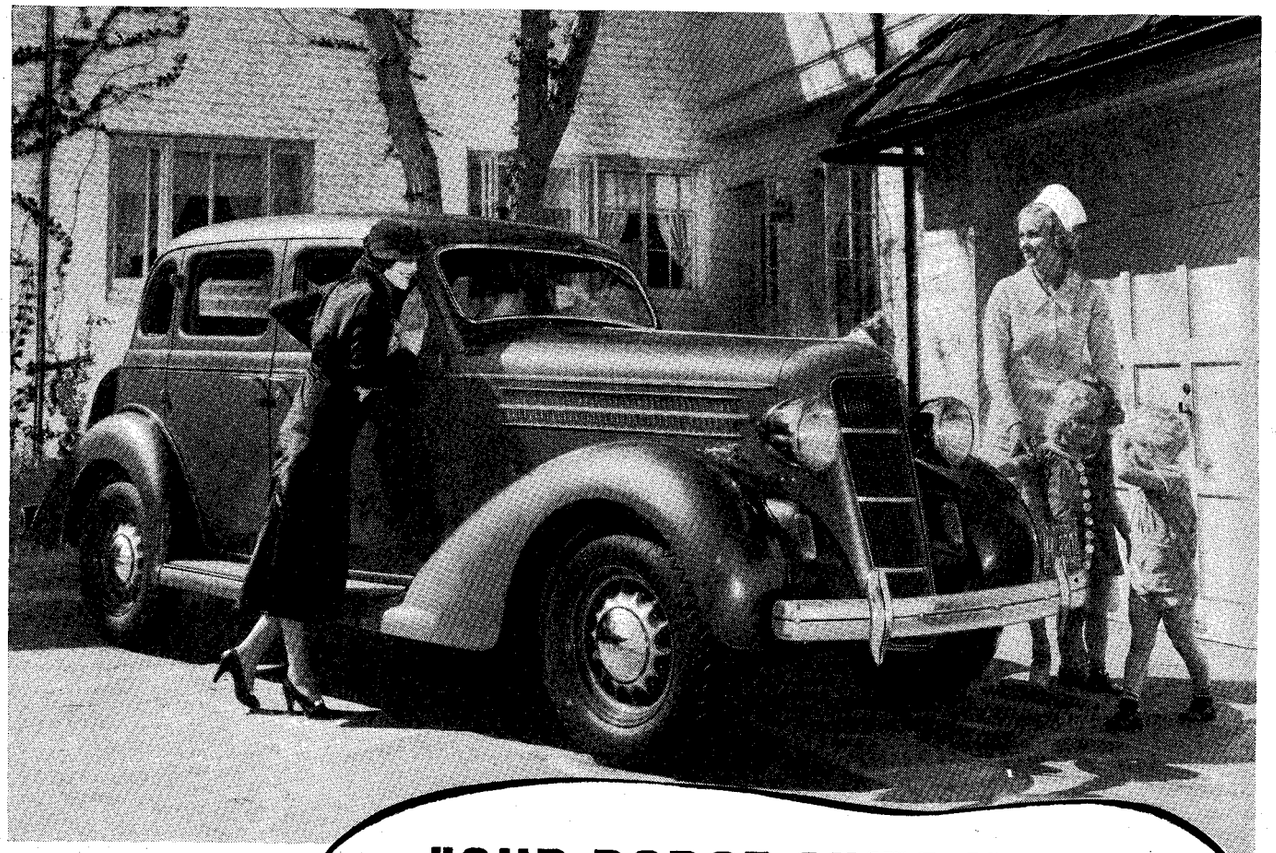

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Volkert's Unique "Cattle-Logs"

Celebrated Painter of Kine Kept Full-Color Miniature Duplicates of All His Large Canvases, Survey Discloses

Courtesy Lyme Art Association

"The Farmer's Ferry," a typical Volkert canvas. The driver is William Marvin, one of the artist's "preexhibition" jurymen

Survey of the effects of the late Charles Edward Volkert, renowned painter of cattle, who died last March 4, has disclosed one of the most unusual personal memoranda ever kept by an artist. The document was found in Volkert's studio-dwelling in Lyme, Connecticut, where he was for years associated with the Lyme Art Association.

Loose-Leaf Books

The Volkert records—he described them, whimsically enough, as "cattle-logs"—consist of loose-leaf books of water-color paper, each sheet measuring eight by ten inches. On these sheets, for the whole collection, are more than a thousand miniature pictures. Most of the reproductions are in water-colors and oils. A few are in crayon.

Every picture is a duplicate of a full-sized canvas and the collection as a whole includes every work ever exhibited by the artist. More than 90 per cent. of the items are reproduced in color as closely identified with the original subject as the ground and medium permitted.

Altho it is not likely that these miniature facsimiles will in any way affect the value of existing full-sized canvases, it is true that during his lifetime, Volkert could, on order from the owner of a lost or destroyed painting, have reproduced it perfectly in color, mood, lights and shadows, even to the markings of the hides of the cattle depicted.

The miniatures, drawn in exact scale relation to the originals, range from 1½ x 2 inches to 5 x 6 inches in size. A page, 8 x 10 inches in area, in some instances contains as many as twenty subjects. In no instance was the work done apart and then pasted into the record. Each page is a single canvas, so to speak, dotted with subjects. To one side of or beneath every miniature is a brief penciled history of the original painting: its size, where painted, where and when exhibited, purchases, if any, and address of the purchaser.

Some of the reduced replicas required half a day to paint. Volkert once told a fellow artist of the Lyme group that he had given fully a year of his life to the entries in the remarkable note-books. This, associates say, was characteristic of him. Altho he painted, as is recognized, with breadth, he was a meticulous student. His knowledge of the ways and habits of oxen came from years passed among them and men who owned and drove them.

Submitted to Jury

This last circumstance brought about a habit which lent color to his fame: he rarely exhibited a picture without first submitting it to the anatomical criticism of whatVolkert called his "preexhibition" jury. This consisted of farmer friends and neighbors in the Lyme country.

Volkert was regarded by many critics as the logical successor to William Howe and Carleton Wiggins, both of whom in their day added to the fame of the Lyme group with paintings of cattle-subjects. A Volkert commemorative canvas, "Winter Work," currently is shown in the thirty-fourth annual exhibition of the Lyme Art Association at the Old Lyme Gallery.

Translated Opera

Music Critic's Attack on English Versions Arouses Resentment

Opera-singers, producers of opera in America with English translations of the original text. and, in particular, craftsmen whose profession it is to make these translations, have been aroused by Herbert F. Peyser who, in an article in *Musical America,* has come out militantly against translated opera.

A critic of world renown who has spent years here and abroad, Mr. Peyser makes a case difficult to deny:

> The reason why opera translated into the popular tongue has never gained an extensive or a lasting foothold in England and America lies neither in the defects of translations, the antagonism of cliques, the opposition of foreign singers, the untutored diction of native ones, or some fancied musical insufficiency of the English language.
>
> It lies first and foremost in the Anglo-Saxon psychology, and in the reaction of this psychology to opera as such. That the average English translation of an opera is usually poorer than the average foreign one happens not so much because the English translators are, man for man, less skilled than their colleagues in other lands as because the public for which they work is psychologically what it is.

Refused Conventions

Neither the American nor the Englishman has ever accepted, as the Continental European has done, the fundamental convention of opera. That the characters of a stage-piece should sing of their actions and emotions instead of speaking them, that their song should sometimes assume highly-artificial forms, that their movements and demeanor should be regulated by the impositions of the music rather than by the more obvious logic of nature—these things have always exercised a more or less estranging effect upon even cultivated Americans or Englishmen, let alone on the musically illiterate. They irritate such a person at times and very easily stir him to ridicule at others. They feed his sense of humor more than they do that of any of the other nations that share a common musical birthright.

The more the words this individual hears fall below a certain level of dignity and the closer their sound and sense approach the commonplace and the colloquial, the more disturbing, incongruous, or downright funny it strikes him that they are sung rather than spoken.

Achieves Satire

Unless the intention is deliberately comic, to sing a sentiment or a statement is, in the Anglo-Saxon view, to enhance, ennoble or idealize it. But to "ennoble" a colloquialism or a platitude by communicating it in poetic or in musical terms is almost willy-nilly to achieve satire.

This state of things is, in fact, one of the chief sources of the humor of Gilbert and Sullivan. It explains why time out of mind an American will smile in the opera-house when he hears in his own language a phrase to which the European will listen with unruffled composure, and even with gravity. And, to the maker of English operatic translations (and the author of English librettos generally) it lays down a law which he can flout only at his peril.

Concluding his article, Mr. Peyser submits that from half a dozen standpoints translation also implies a falsification of performance-style and a corruption of spirit.

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On the Current Screen

The current cinema interest in child actresses results in the emergence of little Miss Jane Withers as the latest of the baby heroines. This chubby-faced, impish little brunette, who caused much comment when she played the infant villainess to Shirley Temple's angelic heroine in "Bright Eyes," has a sympathetic rôle in the new film, **"Ginger" (AAA*),** and in it she proves herself at least the runner-up to the celebrated Miss Temple as the most talented of the Hollywood prodigies.

Jane Withers, new film-star, in "Ginger"

There are those who, remembering with delight the work of young Miss Withers as the sadistic child who wanted a machine-gun for Christmas in "Bright Eyes," will regret to find her going in for sweetness in her first starring vehicle, but, fortunately, she retains a certain astringent quality which keeps her from running any peril of saccharinity.

"Ginger" is a carefully tailored vehicle that presents its youthful star with every opportunity to reveal the extent of her capabilities. She is permitted to give impersonations, recite scenes from "Romeo and Juliet," be mischievous, appealing, humorous, sympathetic, and in other handsome ways indulge in all the gamut-running of the expert child heroine.

The Plot

The story makes her a precocious baby of the tenements, who, presumably, is looked after by a drunken and generally ramshackle Shakespearian actor, but really must take care of her guardian. While the old man is in jail, she is placed in the hands of a silly matron, who is writing a book on the care of children, and has made a mess of her own family. Needless to say, the child eventually wins over her adopters by her sweetness, and straightens out the matron's family tangles for her. The tale gets pretty thick at times, but it will suffice.

The picture is almost entirely Miss Withers's, but there is an excellent performance by O. P. Heggie as the Shakespearian actor. Jackie Searl, the cinema bad boy, plays what turns out to be a sympathetic rôle engagingly, and there are excellent portrayals by Katharine Alexander as the silly woman, and by Walter King as her husband.

* * *

Shanghai (AA)—That excellent actor, Charles Boyer, as an inscrutable financier, half Russian and half Chinese, dominates the international settlement at Shanghai by his shrewd and daring manipulations until he has the misfortune to fall in love with Loretta Young. Then the race-question raises its ugly head, the lovers are separated by the old Kipling dictum, and the story grows a trifle overwrought and silly. Altho the picture is never particularly exciting, it is interesting enough in a mild sort of way, but its climax proves pretty much of a failure, and, thereafter, the interest slowly oozes away. Alison Skipworth, Fred Keating, and Warner Oland are helpful in supporting rôles.

* * *

Broadway Gondolier (AA)—Dick Powell appearing almost constantly during the course of what is supposed to be another of those motion-picture satires on the radio. Mr. Powell, who now adds imitations of barnyard animals to his other accomplishments, is a taxi-driver who wants to go on the radio, but has to stow away for Venice, and disguise himself as a gondolier, before he can become a success over the air.

The music is pleasant enough in an undistinguished way, and there is a happy lack of ostentation in the staging, but the satire, and, indeed, the comedy are unfortunately feeble. Strictly for those who are enthusiasts for the art of Dick Powell. Joan Blondell, Adolphe Menjou, and Louise Fazenda are in the supporting cast.

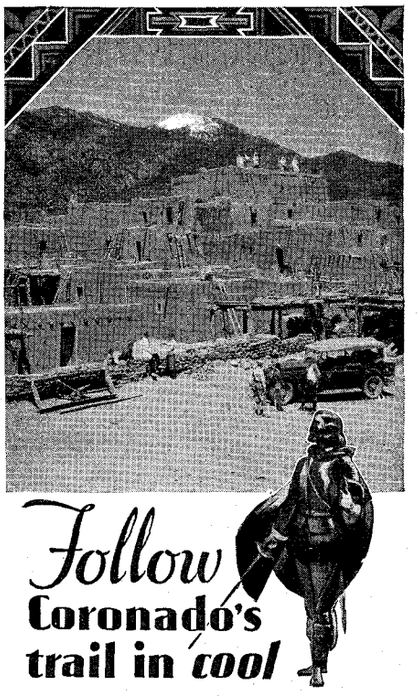
* * *

Alibi Ike (AA*)—A better-than-average Joe E. Brown comedy, with the star bringing to life on the screen Ring Lardner's great comic character of Frank X. Farrell, the sensational pitcher, who had alibis even for his successes. Much of the picture is rich and hilarious; but it suffers from a makeshift production, and certain defects in the Joe E. Brown comedy equipment. A new ingénue, Olivia de Haviland, has the leading feminine rôle.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer, She.	Les Miserables, G Men, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero No. 1, Oil for the Lamps of China, The Glass Key, Nell Gwyn, Love Me Forever, Escapade, Front Page Woman, *Ginger.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children



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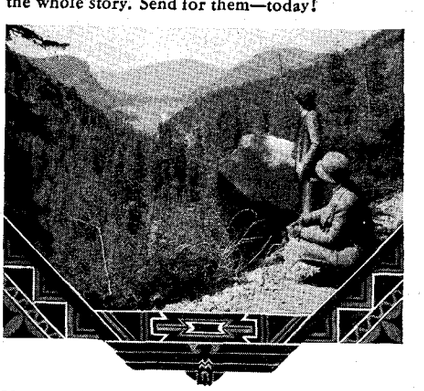

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Among the Outstanding Books

Lucy Gayheart. By Willa Cather. [New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.]

Many critics rank Miss Willa Cather as the United States' leading novelist, believing that her Midwestern stories will still be read when Sinclair Lewis's and Theodore Dreiser's are forgotten, except by literary historians. Almost a quarter-century ago, when the parlor novels of Henry James and Edith Wharton were still rated at the top, and when William Dean Howells was counted a radical, Miss Cather began that series of earthy stories of the Nebraska prairies which are to American literature what Knut Hamsun's "Growth of the Soil" is to European.

She has a right to write of that North Platte country to which she returns in her new novelette, "Lucy Gayheart." For, tho born in Virginia, Willa Cather was taken to a Nebraska ranch when she was eight years old—just half a century ago—and grew up on horseback. She was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1895, taught school for a time in Pittsburgh, and served four years as a reporter on the Pittsburgh *Daily Leader*, then coming to New York as a minor member of the brilliant staff of the old *McClure's Magazine*.

There was nothing precocious about her writing; "O Pioneers," her first important book, came out when she was thirty-seven; and she was past forty when "My Antonia" secured her larger reputation.

Turned to Novelettes

Then she turned to the novelette—some deem "A Lost Lady" her most perfect artistic creation; then to those two memorable but somewhat escapist pictures of the American past, "Death Comes to the Archbishop," set in Santa Fe, and "Shadows on the Rock," laid in Quebec, both marking a sort of neo-Catholic flight from the harsh reality of the present-day world.

Lucy Gayheart, whose joy in life sings through the pages of the book "Lucy Gayheart," grew up in Haverford, Nebraska. She was the younger daughter of an old watchmaker whose primary interests in life were flute-playing and chess, and she inherited something of his sunny character.

Her sister *Pauline* expressed a different inheritance; sometimes, when *Pauline* thought of *Lucy's* life, the same thing happened to her face as happens to sour milk when boiling water is poured over it to make cheese. "It clabbered; the flesh curdled."

But this is the story of *Lucy*, of *Lucy* living in Haverford, and of *Lucy* living on in Haverford memories. *Lucy's* face never clabbered; she had walked the Haverford streets like a little boy following a balloon, not minding cold, or heat, or anything but the balloon on which she was intent. "When she caught fire, she went like an arrow, toward whatever end."

Pauline told *Lucy* she would come to grief from her habit of blurting out whatever she felt; but *Lucy* kept her deepest

Willa Cather

self to herself; and one of the things which irritated *Pauline* most was that she could never learn why *Lucy* came back to the home-town.

A Home-Town Study

"Lucy Gayheart" is a book about a girl named *Lucy*, and also a study of the meaning of a "home-town."

Lucy went to Chicago to study music, and there she had the great experience of her life, which she would never have given up even had she foreseen how it would end.

"Life is short, *Lucy*," said old *Mrs. Ramsay*, who of all the Haverford people came closest to penetrating *Lucy's* secret. "Gather roses while you may. I'm sure you've gathered a few."

Lucy smiled indulgently. "A few."

"Make it as many as you can, *Lucy*," the old lady insisted. "Nothing really matters but living. Get all you can out of it. I'm an old woman and I know. Accomplishments are the ornaments of life, they come second.

"Sometimes people disappoint us, and sometimes we disappoint ourselves; but the thing is, to go right on living. You've hardly begun yet. Don't let a backward spring discourage you. There's a long summer ahead of you, and everything rights itself in the end."

Harry Gordon never learned that lesson. *Harry* was the home-town banker, and to him a fact was fact, and capital for the future meant more than life in the present. When he and *Lucy* had looked at the modernist pictures in the Chicago Art Gallery, he protested that human anatomy was a fact, and that a picture which distorted it was a bad picture.

When chance made him believe that *Lucy* had been more than in love with her music-teacher, he dropped *Lucy*—as far as he could.

Place for Disappointments

But the bank-cashier knew that there was one soft spot in *Harry's* heart, and sometimes shook his head dubiously over it. *Harry*, in the end, knew more than he admitted.

He learned that a man's home-town is the place where he has had his disappointments, and learned to bear them.

Sebastian, Lucy's music-teacher, was a man who had never had a home-town. He had deserted Chicago for Europe, married a daughter of the English nobility, and toured the world. When *Lucy* met him, he was just discovering that fame without a home was nothing. "He had missed the deepest of all companionships, a relation with the earth itself, with a countryside, and a people."

He knew that such a relationship was a slow, unconscious growth, and that he could never find it by seeking for it. He had missed it, had lost it forever.

Lucy brought back to him some of that sense of youth which comes only with sure roots.

The story of "Lucy Gayheart" is slight, tho it is enough to bring tears to most readers' eyes. But, behind it is a rich and mellow wisdom, a vision of the living-world—of wild plum-trees black against Nebraska snow, of Chicago streets after a winter rain—and a beauty of phraseology unmatched in contemporary American literature.

Miss Cather makes no attempt to solve contemporary economic problems; she does not pretend to analyze the conditions which made life in Haverford harsh, which made *Harry Gordon* hard or left *Sebastian's* life empty; but she has an intensity of creative emotion which is the sign of the master.

"Lucy Gayheart" is not a full-stage epic, to belong with "My Antonia," "Song of the Lark," and "O Pioneers"; but it is a minor masterpiece.

Worth Reading

Don Fernando. By W. Somerset Maugham. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran & Co.; $2.50.) Reflections on the men of old Spain, and on the art of writing, by one of the masters of modern English prose.

The Circus of Dr. Lao. By Charles G. Finney. (New York: Viking Press; $2.) A weird fantasy about a Chinese circus in Abalone, Arizona, disturbing and unique.

The San Luca. By Cilette Ofaire. (New York: Simon & Schuster; $2.50.) Drifting down the canals and rivers of Europe.

The Romance of Mountaineering. By R. L. G. Irving. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; $5.) The birth of one of the world's greatest sports, written straight from the heart.

Life With Father. By Clarence Day. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.) Father was peppery, masterful, and lovable.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

AMERICAN LAUGHTER

By Kenneth Allan Robinson

Oh the men who laughed the American laughter
Whittled their jokes from the fresh bull-pines;
They were tall men, sharpened before and after;
They studied the sky for the weather-signs;
They tilted their hats and they smoked long-nines.

Their laughter was ladled in Western flagons
And poured down throats that were parched for more;
This was the laughter of democrat-wagons
And homely men at the crossroads store
—It tickled the shawl that a lawyer wore!

It hurt the ears of the dainty and pretty
But they laughed the louder and laughed their fill,
A laughter made for Virginia City,
Springfield, and Natchez-under-the-Hill,
And the river that flows past Hannibal still!

American laughter was lucky laughter,
A coonskin tune by a homespun bard;
It tasted of hams from the smokehouse rafter
And locust trees in the courthouse yard,
And Petroleum Nasby and Artemus Ward!

They laughed at the Mormons and Mike Fink's daughter
And the corncob tale of Sut Lovingood's dog,
Till the ague fled from the fever-water
And the damps deserted the tree-stump bog,
—They laughed at the tale of the jumping frog!

They laughed at the British, they laughed at the S akers
At Horace Greeley and stovepipe hats;
They split their fences and plowed their acres,
And treed their troubles like mountain cats;
—They laughed calamity out of the flats!

Now the Boston man, according to rumor,
Said, as he turned in his high-backed bed,
"This doesn't conform to my rules for humor,"
And he settled his nightcap over his head,
—But it shook the earth like the buffalo-tread!

And the corn grew tall and the fields grew wider,
And the land grew sleek with the mirth they sowed;
They laughed the fat meat into the spider,
They laughed the blues from the Wilderness Road,
—They crossed hard times to the Comstock Lode!

—*Scribner's Magazine*

WISDOM

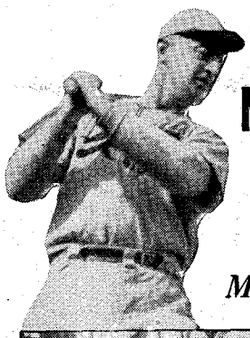
By Nancy Telfair

I gave my heart to the eagle—a daring, a death-tempting token;
I knew I would find it among the rocks—bloody and broken.

I knew, though, the eagle would bear it to circle the heart of the sun,
And into the highest of heavens—before he was done.

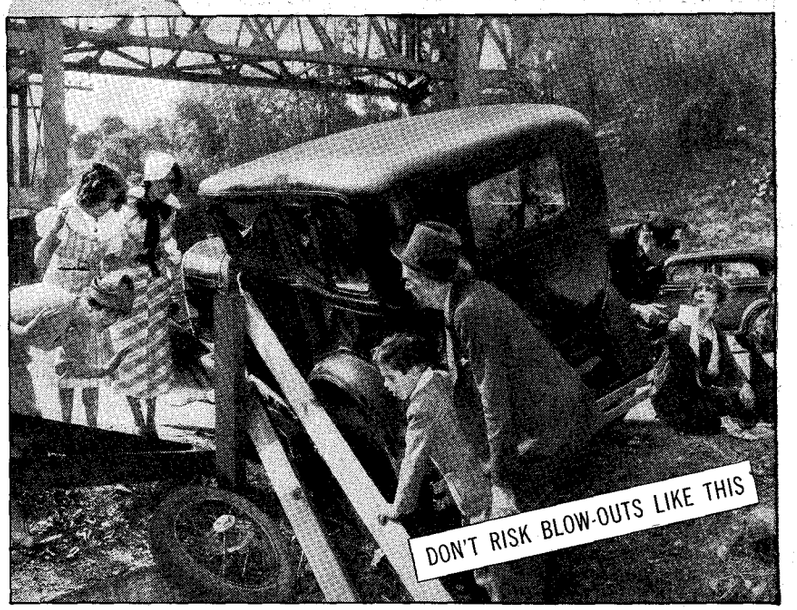
I gave my heart to the eagle—one swift and magnificent flight—
Nor shall I regret certain darkness—remembering light.

—*New York Times.*



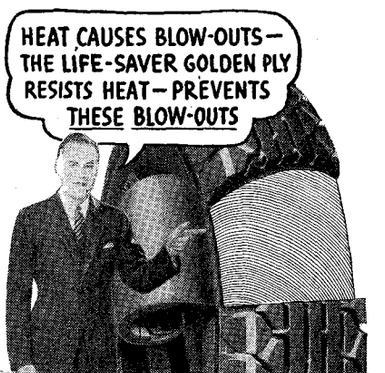
"BEAN-BALL PITCHING IS NOTHING COMPARED WITH THE BLOW-OUT I HAD"

Says FRANK FRISCH,
Mgr. World's Champion St. Louis Cardinals



Get Real Blow-out Protection!

"IT'S NO fun to watch a high hard one streaking straight for my head," says FRANK FRISCH. "But these pitches are nothing compared to the blow-out I had. I can watch a pitcher deliver that bullet-like ball. But who ever saw a blow-out coming? I was just breezing along at 45 miles an hour when—BANG!—she blew—and over I went. I certainly don't want to face another blow-out. That's why I *now* have Goodrich Silvertowns on my car."



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The NEW Goodrich Safety Silvertown
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Current Events

July 22.—Carl Rettich and four others of New York and Rhode Island get twenty-five years each in Boston for robbing a mail-truck last January.

Governor Lehman of New York calls a three-day crime parley for October.

Treasury seeks Congressional authority to mint half-cent and one-mill pieces to be used as sales-tax coins.

The wheat-crop of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri will run $50,000,000 above the 1934 value, it is predicted.

Jessie Reed, once a prize Ziegfeld beauty, and former wife of two millionaires, goes on Chicago relief-rolls.

William Mulholland, who built the Owens River Aqueduct, which supplies Los Angeles with water, dies in that city.

July 23.—B. Coles Neidecker, Paris American banker, is seized in New York in connection with the closing of his bank in the French capital. The New York Stock Exchange, denied access to the bank's books two months ago, withdrew its stock-ticker service.

Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, former beer-baron, on trial for income-tax evasion at Malone, New York, is unexpectedly sent to jail there.

A bandit suspected of being Alvin Karpis and three aides are hunted through four Western States after a gun-battle with Nebraska police-officers.

Chicago Republicans announce a permanent "Grass Roots" movement (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 22) to be carried into every part of Middle West.

The Trenton, New Jersey, prison authorities refuse to let Bruno Hauptmann release for sale manuscript of his autobiography, "The Story of My Life."

Amos R. E. Pinchot, a well-known liberal who backed President Roosevelt in 1932, says he is through with New Deal.

Memorial services on the plaza of his tomb, on Riverside Drive, New York, mark fiftieth anniversary of the death of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

July 24.—A special House committee, after personal survey, asks $10,000,000 of Federal Government for New York and Pennsylvania flood-ridden areas.

Federal Communications Commission authorizes the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to install a television experimental cable between New York and Philadelphia.

The Federal District Court at Norfolk, Virginia, orders the Virginian Railway to recognize an A. F. of L. union rather than a company-union.

July 25.—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association announces in Chicago abandonment of efforts to improve business with Federal aid.

Census Bureau in Washington reveals farms grew by 523,401 since 1930.

Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, accuses President of promoting laws to undermine the Supreme Court.

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin (population 750,000), goes into its eighth consecutive month without a murder.

Charles West, the President's liaison man with Congress, is named as Under Secretary of the Interior.

July 26.—Governor Lehman opens $10,000,000 State spa at Saratoga Springs.

Col. E. M. House reveals that he made the first draft of the League of Nations Covenant at Magnolia, Massachusetts.

Navy's refusal to reenforce structure at vital point caused disaster of dirigible *Macon*, member of Secretary Swanson's inquiry board states.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh revisits his boyhood home in Minnesota.

Los Angeles County's 400,000 unemployed to receive free medical care under contract signed with U. S.

Cameraman dies, loss is $50,000 as barge used in filming "The Cruise of the Bounty," sinks off California coast.

Ernst Lubitsch, Paramount production-chief and a noted film-director, weds Vivian Gaye, writer's agent, in Arizona.

The Senate passes the Omnibus Banking Bill without a single change, sending it to conference with the House; measure sets up an open-market committee to buy and sell government securities.

July 27.—"Uncle" Cudjo Lewis, said to be the sole surviving emancipated Negro of those born in Africa, dies in Mobile, Alabama, at the age of 105.

Two disciples of Dr. Francis E. Townsend set up offices in New York to spread propaganda for his pension-plan in the Eastern States.

One thousand housewives of Detroit suburb strike against high meat-prices, hold nine-hour siege to prevent sales.

As sympathizers gather in San Francisco to mark his nineteenth prison anniversary, attorneys announce the discovery of four new witnesses to testify for Tom Mooney.

The AAA mails its first 1935 corn-hog checks, aggregating $4,000,000 to farmers in thirty-three States.

July 28.—Return of counterfeiters to Chicago laid to imprisonment of Al Capone, who kept them out of town.

Three Curtis Condor planes halt at Fort Worth, Texas, on 7,500-mile flight from Chicago to Chile, to be used in that country's national air-lines.

Pan American Airways completes preliminary operations for its transpacific line, as supply-ship returns home.

Gray Silver, former President of the United States Grain Corporation of Chicago, dies in Martinsburg, West Virginia, at the age of sixty-four.

The United States recovered $885,000,000 in capital in 1934, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper reveals.

Factional fight among five Democrats marks bitter race for the post of Gov. Ruby Laffoon, of Kentucky, to be decided at primary on August 3.

Occupying only three inches of shelf-space a 5,000,000-word one-volume encyclopedia is announced by Columbia University Press in New York.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

"Keep the Supreme Court on the Job"

Sir:—Why shouldn't the United States Supreme Court stay on the job? Instead of vacationing from early June until October, why doesn't it continue in session, to pass upon the many New Deal laws whose constitutionality is challenged?

In ordinary times nobody begrudges the Court a long summer rest. But conditions to-day are different. There is a great rush of legislation. We read that business is unsettled, and will be, until the Supreme Court has passed on various statutes. President Roosevelt asked the House to push the Guffey-Snyder Coal Control Bill regardless of doubts as to its constitutionality. He faced the need for quick action. But for the final adjudication of bills being passed now we shall probably have to wait until Christmas, or later.

GIVE US A MAN WHO CAN LEAD!
WE WANT ACTION!
CONGRESS AT ODDS WITH PRESIDENT
MAKING A RUBBER STAMP OUT OF CONGRESS!
DICTATOR!
CONGRESS PASSES PRESIDENT'S LEGISLATION
HERBLOCK

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It Must Be Fun to Be President
—Herblock for NEA Service

We have abandoned the horse-and-buggy "lame-duck" session of Congress, whereby defeated members carried over from November to March. So why shouldn't the Supreme Court be made more responsive to the nation's needs? It should be expected to act with reasonable promptness on all doubtful legislation. S. B. WIRTH.
Dallas, Texas.

[Since the invalidation of the NRA, other correspondents have urged that the Supreme Court be required to pass upon the constitutionality of all doubtful bills before Congress votes on them.—*Editor.*]

U. S. Fund for Political Campaigns

Sir:—Suggestion for new legislation: It is proposed that Congress pass laws to have the United States Treasury largely finance party campaigns in the Presidential elections. The amount available for each party should be based on the vote cast in the previous Presidential election—say at a rate of twenty cents per vote, with a maximum of $3,000,000 for any one party.

Private donations for national campaign purposes should be limited to $5 each, and heavy penalties assessed for violation of this provision. The adoption of this idea would be a real step toward true democracy. No longer would it be necessary for great political parties, on bended knees, to solicit funds from rich and powerful individuals and corporations, or to cater unduly to these elements either before or after election.
Detroit. P. R. BETTISON.

[It is estimated that in normal times a national campaign costs the major parties about $10,000,000 each. But in 1932 grim necessity forced rigid economy. The Democratic National Committee reported that it spent only $1,638,000. The Republican Committee gave $2,670,000 as its figure.—*Editor.*]

The Political Pot

Sir:—The difference between the Democratic and the Republican Parties is the difference between a man with a job and a man without a job. That is the difference, and that is the *only* difference.
Minneapolis. OSCAR E. JOHNSON.

Sir:—It would be refreshing to read an unbiased (if such a thing is possible) comparison between how laws are enacted in Louisiana and in Washington, D. C.

To me, there is a striking similarity in the methods employed by Roosevelt in Washington and Long in Louisiana.
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. A. B. NIMITZ.

Sir:—I wish to indorse every word of A. J. Miner of San Jose, California, about the leadership of our wonderful President. Like Mr. Miner, I do not agree with the President on some subjects, like prohibition and the soldiers' bonus, but I am convinced that he does what he thinks right and lets the consequences follow, and generally he is right.
Clearfield, Utah. MRS. A. D. S.

Sir:—One thing the "Grass Rooters" can not deny, the billions being put out by the President to relieve suffering and aid recovery are spent in our own country and are not being steamboated to other lands to finance foreign wars and defunct governments.
Klamath Falls, Oregon. J. H. ZENOR.

Criticizing German Concert Article

Sir:—The article entitled "Concerts in Germany," appearing in the July 13 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, appears to be a very subtle and camouflaged piece of propaganda unbecoming the foremost weekly publication of America.

It is insulting the intelligence of your readers if you think that they will not be able to detect the real and hidden meaning of this article. You describe the arrangements of the festivities made by the German Government with the express purpose of attracting American tourists.

It is a very tricky advertisement, and it should be put in the same category as other advertising matter. LOUIS SUSSMAN.
Queens Village, New York.

[But Germany *is* the concert-center of Europe this summer. We feel its schedule of programs was news, interesting to thousands, and was presented as such.—*Editor.*]

Japanese War Talk

Sir:—Mr. Miyakawa's interview in the July 13 DIGEST is a most welcome relief from various reports on Japan's warlike activities and other inflammatory printing. In my opinion, it would do much toward furthering understanding between the two countries if we, the public, could read more like this article and less of people's antagonistic attitudes toward Japan. (MRS.) M. ROSS.
Media, Pennsylvania.

"Taps" and "Soles"

Sir:—In your issue of July 6 you referred to "tapped and heeled" as a localism used in "Providence, R. I., but not elsewhere in the United States." I wish to correct you to this extent; in that the expression "tapped" used in connection with soling shoes, is in general use in this part of the country.
Lansing, Michigan. JOHN W. HAARER.

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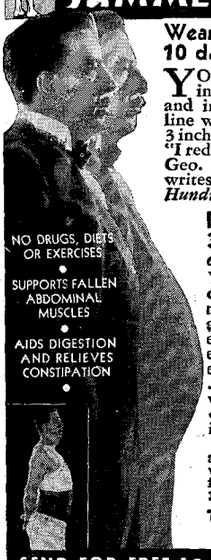

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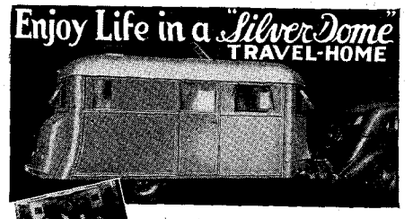

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mahnkey of Forsyth, Missouri, bearing the title of best country correspondent in the United States, astounded New York reporters on her arrival in the metropolis for her first visit. She never wrote crime news, she said, and "if anything else not exactly right happened," she "just let it go and didn't write it up." Mrs. Mahnkey, a white-haired woman, who calls herself "just a grandmother in the hills," has been a rural correspondent for forty-four years. She writes for the Forsyth *Republican*, a weekly paper with a circulation of 725, and her only compensation has been a free subscription. From a field of 1,581 candidates Mrs. Mahnkey was selected as the best rural correspondent in a contest sponsored by *The Country Home* magazine.

Wide World

Asked for her definition of news, she said: "If any stranger came in, or anybody moved, or a baby was born or somebody got married or died, then that was news. And when kinfolks came from a long way off I'd mention all their names and things like that. If something I could write would brighten up the columns or make some one laugh or please some little child, or some old, old, old person, I'd try to do that."

Mrs. Virginia Bacon, wife of Representative Robert L. Bacon, Republican of New York, is creating a reputation in Washington as a custodian of anti-New Deal ammunition. A tall, dark-complexioned woman with graying hair and pretty black eyes, she is keeping close tabs on the New Deal in preparation for the 1936 Presidential campaign. Every day she reads more than a dozen papers, a number of magazines and government reports. She clips, pastes, and files all political information she sees. Mrs. Bacon's husband entered Congress twelve years ago. In recent campaigns she has taken the stump in his behalf, altho previously, until suddenly called upon to face the test, she had been "scared to death" to make a speech. A social leader in New York and Washington, Mrs. Bacon has taken an active interest in hospital and educational work.

© International

What's the Name, Please?

Haile Selassie—highly indignant potentate—returned sojourners say *high'ly se-lah'see.*

Augusto Rosso—Italian Ambassador to Washington—not *aw*, but *ow: ow-goo'sto ro'so.*

Prochnik — Austrian Minister to Washington—*ch* as in *loch* or *ach: proch'nik.*

Stoyan Petroff Tchomakoff—Chargé d'Affaires from Bulgaria — just *sto-yan' pet-roff' cho-mah'koff.*

Åström—Finnish Minister to Washington—*a* as in *law*, *o* as *u* in *hurt: aw'strum.*

Stanislaw Patek — Polish Ambassador to Washington—each *a* as in *art: sta'nis-lav pa'tek.*

Prince Damras Damrong Devakula —Siamese Minister to Washington—first three *a's* equal *u: dum-rus dum-rong te'va-kule.*

Ghaffar Khan Djalal—Persian Minister to Washington—each *a* as in *art: gaf'far kan ja-lal.*

* * * * * *

Terre Haute—Indiana city—*Haute* does not rime with *naught* nor with *nut*, but with *note.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Charles J. Colden, California Democrat, is the one-man House Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers. Tall, gray, heavy-set, good-humored, he popped into the news again the other day when he solemnly called a meeting—of himself, as it were—in conformity with the law which provides that no Executive Papers may be destroyed without committee authorization. Mr. Colden is serving his second term in Congress. Born on a farm in Peoria County, Illinois, in 1870, he was educated in the country schools of Missouri and taught school in Missouri and Iowa for five years, edited country papers, engaged in the building business in Kansas City, Missouri, removed to San Pedro, California, in 1912, where he has been active in civic affairs. He served two terms in the Missouri House of Representatives. He likes travel and serious reading, has two sons and two daughters. His daughter, Abbie Bell, is his secretary.

Supreme Court Justice James T. Hallinan, of New York, a small, gray-haired, smooth-shaven man, who was recently elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at their seventy-first convention in Columbus, Ohio, has been an Elk for twenty-three years. He joined the Bronx, New York City, lodge in 1912, the same year in which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the New York Law School and was admitted to the New York bar.

Wide World

In 1929 Justice Hallinan became District Attorney of Queens County, and in 1931 he was made a Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Since 1920, when he was elected Ruler of the Queens lodge, he has held office in the B.P.O.E.

A member of many clubs in New York City, Justice Hallinan is particularly active in the Knights of Columbus and in the National Democratic Club. In his spare time he likes to go to his summer home in Bay Shore, Long Island, where he can be with his family, and fish.

Mrs. Percilla L. Randolph, newly-elected President of the National Association of Women Lawyers, is of medium height, has short dark hair, dark eyes, and strong white teeth. Born on a farm near Andover, Ohio, the daughter of a minister, she taught in the Ohio public schools, and removed to Los Angeles in 1910. Six years later she was graduated from the University of Southern California Law School and was admitted to the bar in the same year. She studied law, she said, because "all at once I thought I could be an attorney; my life is just lots of good hard work." Her son, Neil Randolph, is her partner. Her hobbies are philosophy and flowers.

Acme

Mrs. Randolph was made President of the National Association of Women Lawyers at its recent convention in Los Angeles. She was one of several speakers who declared that many women school-teachers are concealing their marriages, or obtaining divorces, to escape discrimination against married women.

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Heat Hits the Major Leagues

Both Pennant-Races a Toss-up, With Giant-Cardinal and Tiger-Yankee Battle Packing Fans Into Sweltering Parks to Watch the Fun—Mr. Dykes Resents a Slur

Last week was a hectic one in major-league baseball. In fact, in more ways than one, it was the hottest of the 1935 season. In both leagues the leadership hinged on a single game.

Baseball-writers had to call in Dr. Albert Einstein, the eminent mathematician, to figure out whether the Yankees or the Tigers were ahead in the American League. Taking two of the three games played in New York before sweltering, frenzied fans, the Detroit Tigers were somewhat puzzled to discover that while they had won 54 games, they lost 35; to 51 victories and 33 defeats for the Yankees, Mr. Joseph McCarthy's men were still out in front with a percentage of .60714 to .60674 for the Tigers.

This irked more than one ball-player. On Wednesday, last week, after the Tigers had beaten the Yankees, 4-0—they split a double-header before 62,000 fans the day before Lynwood ["Schoolboy"] Rowe, who admits he is having an off-year this season, called on a fellow Arkansan for dinner, informed his friend of the Tigers' victory, and admitted the percentage figures were too much for him.

Figures Puzzle Rowe

"Yeah, we won the game all right, and we ought to be leading the league," said Mr. Rowe, who stands six feet four without his shoes on. "But they figure those percentages so funny that it's too tough for me."

The Detroit *Free Press*—it is hard to find much else besides baseball in Detroit sports-pages these days—ran this banner: "Crowder Hurls Tigers Within .000401 of First Place."

The same paper's "If" department called for an aspirin tablet, and Dr. Einstein to figure out the American League standings.

Alvin Crowder, beating the Yankees for the third time this year, was more excited about a letter from home than about his shut-out triumph. The corn on his farm is head-high. Soon it will be ready for cutting. That was more important to Crowder than the Tiger victory which convinced a lot of people—mostly Detroit partizans—that Mr. Cochrane's Bengals will repeat their 1934 performance.

No Beer

On the day of the double-header—a tardy reporter found out that Hank Greenberg and Mickey Cochrane had hit two home-runs before he arrived at the Stadium, then saw Lou Gehrig knock out a third before he could find a seat—it was 95 degrees in the Yankee dugout. They were running out of soda-pop and lager in the stands. The customers couldn't understand why Mr. Jacob Ruppert's brewery couldn't keep Mr. Ruppert's baseball-customers in beer.

Wide World

Messrs. Cochrane and McCarthy . . . both gentlemen see a pennant ahead

"We've got the pitching. We'll get the hitting and still will win out," said Marse McCarthy.

It was equally hot in the Tigers' dugout.

"We've got the punch, and we'll soon get the right pitching, and move along," said Mr. Cochrane.

It is not safe to "go out on a limb" in big-league baseball. Last year the experts picked New York and Washington to fight it out for the American League flag. The superb managership of Mr. Cochrane upset that forecast.

At this particular moment only the rabid partizans are making cocksure predictions.

Altho the Giants only split even on their road-trip, their St. Louis victories were of considerable moral value in addition to establishing Mr. Terry's men more firmly at the top.

Three-Cornered Race

Equally interesting was the arrival in second place in the National League race of the Chicago Cubs who seem to have been overlooked by the Giant-Cardinal fans. The Cubs do not intend to stand by and watch St. Louis and New York do their battling unaided.

If the Giants can hold on until some of their ailing players regain their health, they should be able to win the pennant—but prophecy in August, 1935, is neither wise nor intelligent. The senior-loop race is too tight for certainty on its outcome.

The American League, in the opinion of most experts, is much harder to figure. Mr. Cochrane, who proved to be a sound gamble for Frank Navin, owner of the Tigers, is much more than a good manager. His shrewd baseball-knowledge and fighting temperament have done a lot for his team. Pete Fox, Detroit outfielder who made two homers, a double, and five singles in a double-header with the St. Louis Browns on June 30, is another factor in the Tigers' spurt.

Mr. Dykes Resents

The Chicago White Sox, who are not exactly pressing the leaders, can't be overlooked in a mid-season estimate. Under Jimmy Dykes's sound leadership, they have surprized everybody including themselves. Mr. Dykes resented the recent remark of Mr. Cochrane that "there are only two clubs in the American League." Like Bill Terry's unfortunate observation of a similar nature involving Brooklyn in 1934, it may prove to have unhappy results for the Tigers. Irritated beyond reason, Casey Stengel's Dodgers killed the Giants' chances for the 1934 pennant late in the season.

The Tigers finish up this year with three games against the White Sox. Mr. Dykes, who has an excellent memory, is out to win those three games, largely for the principle of the thing. He considered Cochrane's remarks a "direct slur at me and my team."

Mr. Dykes, who thinks the Yanks will win the pennant, hopes to finish in second place, and thinks the White Sox have a "dandy chance" of doing it.

"The Yanks look like a well-balanced ball-team, and that pitching should take care of Mr. Cochrane. And, oh, those last three games with Mickey!" Mr. Dykes wore a most interesting expression on his face as he walked away.

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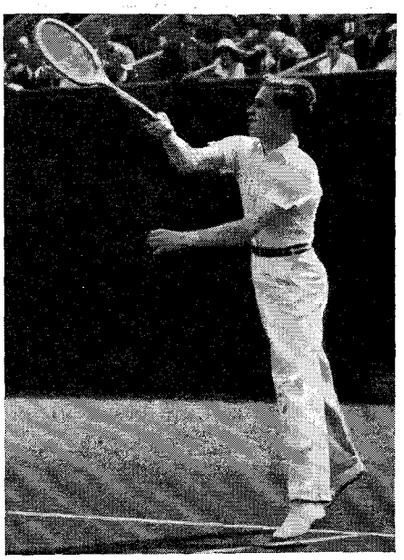
Mr. Wear Kicks Up the Turf

Captain of U. S. Davis Cup Team Spends "Terrifying Afternoon" Watching His Charges Win Crucial Match—Von Cramm Stars

Joseph Wear, non-playing captain of the United States Davis Cup team, spent a nerve-wracking afternoon at Wimbledon, England, last week. Sitting under the umpire's seat he kicked up so much turf by his nervous stamping that the grounds committee felt constrained to bring out a mat to take the shock of Wear's frenzied kicks.



Wide World

Baron von Cramm . . . his sportsmanship astounded Americans

To tennis fans, Captain Wear's "terrifying afternoon"—July 23—was understandable. For the right to meet England in the Davis Cup challenge-round, the American team had to win the doubles-match between Baron Gottfried von Cramm and Kay Lund of Germany and Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn of the United States.

Three match-victories out of five decide Davis Cup matches; four singles and one doubles are played. Consistently triumphant in doubles-play for the Davis Cup which they lost to France in 1927, the Americans have not done too well in singles. Conceded two singles-victories in the interzone final against Germany last week, the Americans had to take the doubles. That they almost dropped it after five grueling sets constituted an upset. No wonder Captain Wear was worried.

Von Cramm the Star

Five times the Germans had but a single point to win the match which the Americans finally pulled out, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7, 8—6. Chief reason for the near-German triumph was slender, ascetic-looking von Cramm, 1935 finalist at Wimbledon earlier in July, and one of the world's best players. Almost single-handed, the blond, twenty-six-year-old Hanoverian battled the veteran combination of Allison of Texas and Van Ryn of Philadelphia.

Not only his playing, but his sportsmanship won Wimbledon applause for von Cramm. In the thirteenth game of the fifth set, von Cramm led 40—30 on his own service after his own brilliant play had reduced a 4—1 American lead. Following a rally in which the ball crossed the net several times, Van Ryn drove beyond the baseline. The point sent the Germans into a 7—6 lead, but as the players started to change courts for the next game, von Cramm motioned to the umpire that his racket touched the ball which automatically deuced the score.

No other player, or any of the officials, questioned that the game belonged to the Germans. Van Ryn and Allison, stopped in their tracks, looked astounded at von Cramm. The German walked to the service-line, and a minute later the Americans won the game. The gesture proved costly since it might have been the point that kept the Germans from playing in the challenge-round for the first time in Davis Cup history.

On the first day of play, Donald Budge of California beat Heiner Henkel in four sets, 7—5, 11—9, 6—8, 6—1, in a badly played match that revealed Budge as a nervous player, Henkel as steady, defensive, unspectacular. On Monday Allison lost to von Cramm, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4. The German completely dominated America's number one player.

On Wednesday, Allison beat Henkel, 6—1, 7—5, 11—9, clinching the series for the United States on the same day that Budge pulled the unexpected by beating von Cramm in the final match, 0—6, 9—7, 8—6, 6—3. The brilliant German appeared tired from the exhausting doubles-match of the preceding day, altho the Californian played at the top of his game.

Baron von Cramm was the outstanding player of the series. Not since before the war has his country had such a great player and tennis-critics rate him at number two in the world ranking, with Fred Perry of England alone ahead of him. Like H. W. ("Bunny") Austin of England, he plays a classic style, altho he has more speed and is a better court-tactician under fire than Austin. Twice this year he has lost important matches to Perry; once in the French championships and again in the finals at Wimbledon.

Beat Crawford

In 1934 he won the French championships, defeating Jack Crawford of Australia in the final. This year, his greatest to date, he and Heiner Henkel scored a decided upset by putting out the favored Australian team in a European-zone Davis Cup series. At Wimbledon he put out Donald Budge after the latter had defeated Bunny Austin.

The American team went into the challenge-round with Great Britain over the week-end with brighter prospects for victory than in several seasons of disappointing campaigning. With Allison, Budge, and Sidney Wood available for singles-play and Allison and Van Ryn considered a cinch to win the doubles, the Americans had high hopes of returning with the Cup.

Guest Likely Choice

For International Polo Team on Basis of Junior Title Play

Not the least important aspect of the 1935 season in polo is the fact that the American team to invade England next year in defense of the Winchester Cup will be picked on the basis of this season's play.

On the strength of his play at number three for the Aiken Knights, winners of the recent National Junior Open Championships at Bedminster, New Jersey, Winston Guest is a decided possibility for the international team.

Power for Victors

Playing a bang up game for a team that never sacrificed coordination for individual brilliance, Guest provided much of the power that beat Monmouth County, Rumson, the Ramblers, and Texas in an exciting week of polo. In the four games, Guest scored a total of nineteen goals.

Born in England in 1906, Guest is the son of Capt. the Hon. Frederick E. Guest of Hurlingham. He came to the United States at thirteen for his schooling, learned to play polo with the Meadow Larks on Long Island and at Aiken, South Carolina, under the tuition of the late Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., whose coaching meant so much to the outstanding career of her famous son.

At Yale he developed his game under the instruction of Maj. A. V. Arnold. Powerful and rangy, Guest weighs 190 pounds, stands six feet three. For three years at New Haven he helped Yale attain and hold top position in intercollegiate polo.

As a boy, Guest played a good deal of lawn-tennis which he continued while at college. He might have made the varsity crew had he not concentrated on polo.

In 1927 he was a substitute on the American international team which had Webb, Hitchcock, Stevenson, and Milburn as its ultimate Big Four. Next year he became the first player to come from the ranks of college polo to the top of the senior game, starring as the long-hitting back on the team that defeated Argentina.

His work at number three for the East in the East-West matches at Meadow Brook last year was the greatest of his career. His natural ability and thrusting style of play made it difficult for him to fit into team-play, but last year he held to his position, did much to insure an Eastern victory.

Indoor Star

He is also a star at indoor polo and is the only player in the history of the Indoor Association to rate a ten-goal handicap. His training in the indoor game has helped him in outdoor polo and, according to Robert F. Kelley of the New York *Times*, no player in the history of indoor polo has been able to get as much from short, deft wrist-shots.

Characteristic of Guest's play is his ability to indulge his great strength as an offensive factor without sacrificing his defensive worth or breaking up the team's coordination. It is what has made him one of the game's best.

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Sport Shots

Moth on the mat: Jim Browning, former heavyweight wrestling champion, added another trick to his repertory last week, won a bout in Albany, New York, from Gus Sonnenberg, another former champion.

No "Irish whip," or even an "Indian death-trap" won for Browning, but a moth which flew into Sonnenberg's mouth after twenty-five horrible minutes of pulling and hauling. Gus choked, broke a blood-vessel, was advised not to continue. The weights: Browning, 240; Sonnenberg, 202; the moth, practically nothing.

* * *

Polo items: The New York *World-Telegram* last week threw interesting light on the polo situation in Spain and India, respectively. According to that paper polo lost what chance it had for popularity when former King Alfonso ordered 500 women to crop grass on his private polo fields with hand-shears.

The Maharajah of Jaipur might have come to America with his team had not his subjects, taxed a dollar a year, protested when they read of his recent arrival in London with seventy ponies and 140 grooms.

* * *

Softies: Amos Alonzo Stagg, veteran football coach, who still plays tennis at seventy-two, last week delivered a sharp lecture to the American people for the practise of paying athletes in college. Directing his remarks specifically at the recent decision of San Jose (California) College to use football receipts for boarding and lodging football-players (THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 27, 1935) Mr. Stagg said: "When you begin to put a price on amateur sport, you take something fine out of it. You remove one of its greatest qualities—the spirit of sacrifice which helps build manhood, and strengthens the fiber of character."

* * *

Golfer Ruth: Not wanted in major-league baseball, George Herman Ruth last week took up golf in a serious manner, making his amateur début in New York in the Westchester Country Club invitation tourney.

Bare-headed, wearing a dripping-wet white shirt and striped slacks, the Babe shot the first nine qualifying-holes in a driving rain in forty, four over par. Next day, the Bambino opened some ball parks for Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia while his former teammates, the New York Yankees, struggled with the Detroit Tigers for leadership in the American League pennant-race.

* * *

Jumpers pay: Murray Tynan in the New York *Herald Tribune* revealed last week that while the winning percentage of favored thoroughbreds in flat-racing is about 35 per cent., the winning percentage of steeplechase favorites at the recent Aqueduct meeting, ran a shade over 62 per cent.

In the last three years a total of 366 jumping-races have been run in this country and in Canada, 167 favorites winning for a grand average of 45.63 per cent. The jumpers, apparently, are one of the best bets known to man.

Lawsuits Always Cost You Money and Worry

Know the Law—Protect Your Rights

HAVE YOU EVER felt the need for quick, dependable, authoritative legal advice and information when a lawyer was not readily available, or for knowledge of those fundamental legal principles that insure us protection of life, liberty and property?

Every day some question arises that a business man, whatever his business, must be able to answer. Among hundreds of such are:

What are the duties of seller and buyer in a sale? What happens when a person sells the same goods a second time? What are the rights and duties of partners—their rights in event of dissolution? Is a bankrupt exempt from arrest on civil process? What property is exempt from bankruptcy?

You might require this information for guidance in the writing or the checking of a contract, agreement, deed, mortgage, lease, will (New Deal Reorganization under Section 77B, Petition under the New Deal Debtor Relief Laws), or a hundred other legal forms with which we should all be familiar, or in knowing our rights in an automobile accident, in a false arrest or malicious prosecution, injunctions, or whether a law or ordinance is constitutional.

Suppose, for instance, that in driving an automobile you violate a speed ordinance and injure another person, would such violation be sufficient to prove criminal intent on a charge of assault?

Do you know how a contract of marriage differs from other contracts and what are the duties of a wife, or of a husband, under the law?

Do you know what becomes of your personal property if you do not make a will? By the way, do you also know that the late Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court made one of the shortest wills ever drawn? It is a model of its kind—only 51 words—but we can all benefit by reading it.

Here's a Work That May Keep You Out of Lawsuits and Save You Thousands of Dollars

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Member Illinois and Massachusetts Bars

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The work covers over 600 leading cases, taking up point by point, all of the questions that enter into the scope of the Common Law. It is an ideal work for the law student who desires to review the high points of law before taking a bar examination. It is indispensable to auditors, bookkeepers, and others who hope to become C. P. A's, to whom such a knowledge of the law as this work contains is absolutely essential.

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Why Every One Should Know Some Law

This work does not aim to supplant the lawyer in any way, or claim to enable a man to plead his own case in court. On the other hand, it does cite cases that relate to marriage, personal relations, frauds, thefts and damages, wills and mortgages, checks and promissory notes, bankruptcy and other business problems that often do not require the services of a lawyer, but which every intelligent man should know for himself. Men and women lose money; they get into perplexing trouble; they are worried and harassed mentally—all because they are not familiar with simple points of law that require no great effort to learn, but which every man and woman should know to be able to protect themselves. For a business man or woman not to know a little business law is suicide. It is safe to say that no one can ever succeed or has ever succeeded in a big way in business, without a knowledge of the rudimentary principles of law.

Whom This Work Is Intended to Serve

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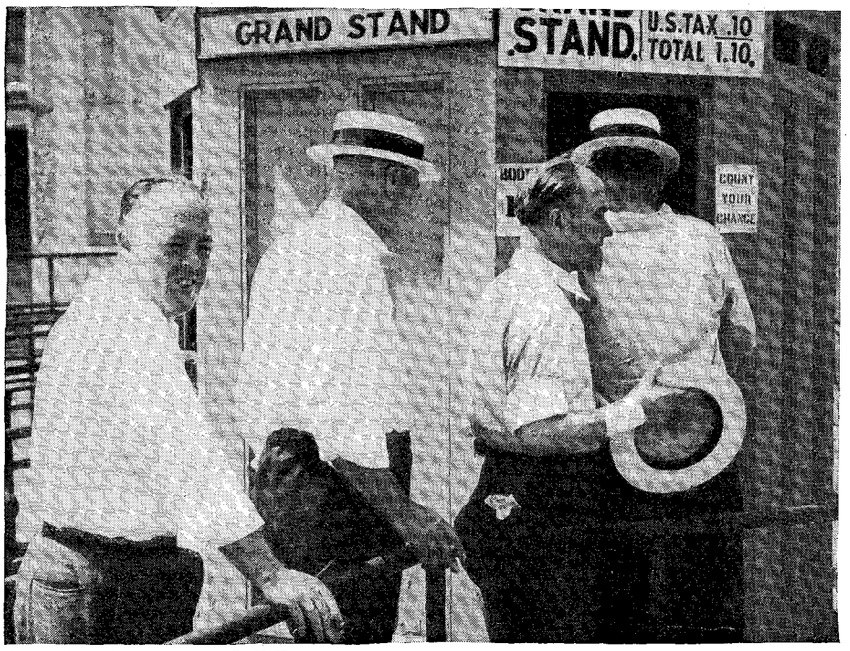
"Take Me to the Ball Game . . ."



Photographs on these two pages by R. H. Hoffmann

A hot day and a ticket to Yankee Stadium

They know all the players without a score-card

The great American game is drawing the crowds this year. In the National League a close pennant-race between the New York Giants, St. Louis Cardinals, and Chicago Cubs is on the way to breaking box-office records. The American League, even without Babe Ruth, is well ahead of last year in attendance figures.

New York in both leagues lures the most fans into the home-grounds. Cleveland is not far behind, with its new stadium of 78,000 capacity. The biggest park is the Yankee Stadium seating 85,000. The smallest is the Philadelphia National League's "bandbox" with 18,000.

The Giants, consistently for many years, have been the most popular road-team in the National League. The Cardinals now are in the same class as a traveling attraction, largely because of their "gas-house" tactics on the field, and their color artists, the Dean brothers, and Ducky Medwick. So far this year they are playing to 66 per cent. bigger crowds than last year.

Brooklyn has the most vociferous fans. These rooters virtually consider visiting baseball-players their personal enemies.

In Cincinnati, where the Reds have finished in the National League cellar for the last four years, night-baseball and aggressive managership have brought about the sharpest proportionate increase in attendance of the year.

The synthetic double-header has also helped to jack up attendance, especially in lukewarm baseball cities such as Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis where some of the fans wait until the end of the season to get excited about a championship.

Detroit is giving Mickey Cochrane plenty of support because he brought home, last year, the first pennant since 1909. This year the Tigers are again fighting it out with the Yankees for first place.

Chicago has had a good season. The White Sox startled the city by taking an early lead in the American League, but have since dropped to third place. The Cubs remain very much in the running in the National League.

Indifference

Fever-heat

Concentration

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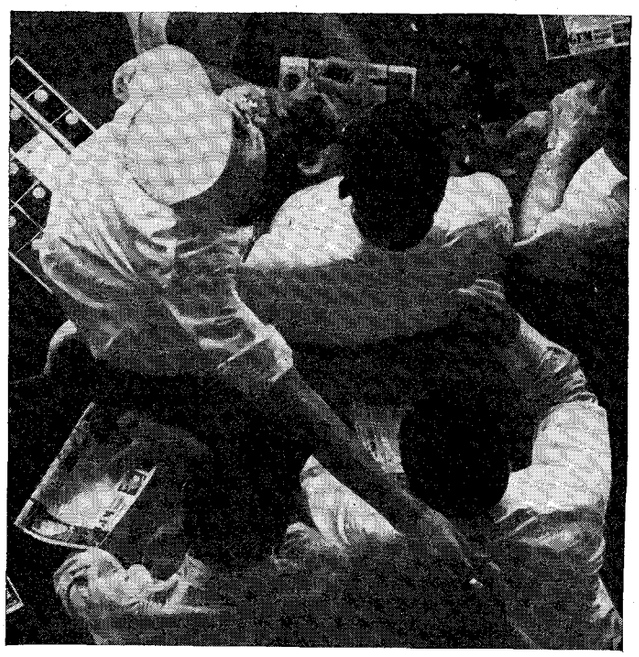
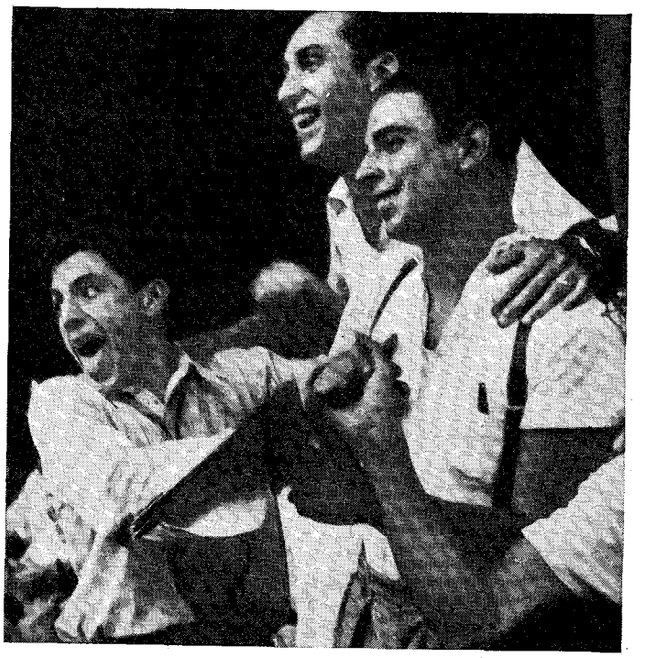
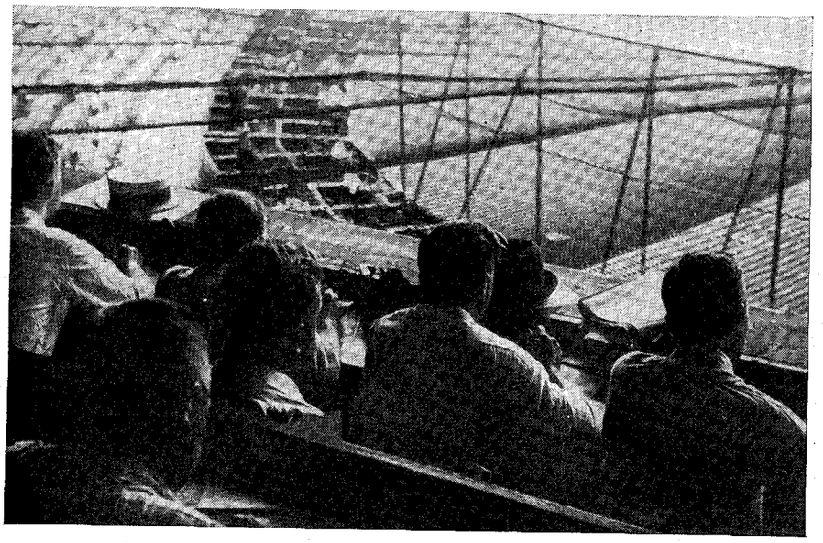
Candid Shots at a National Pastime



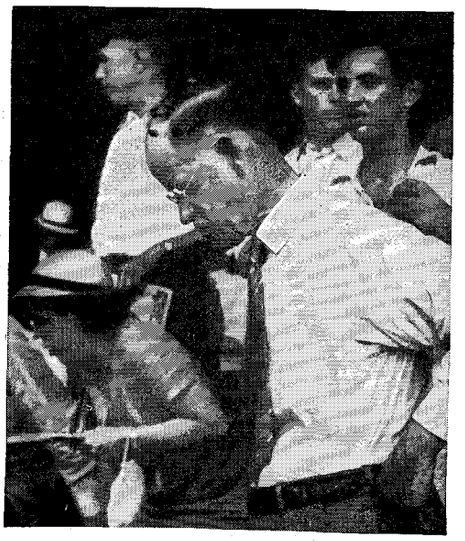
"Get your ice-cold soda-pop"



Beginning to taste victory, sweet victory

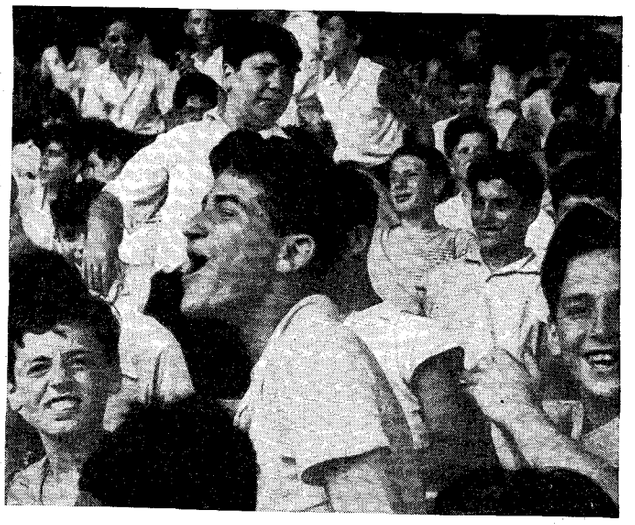


In the press-box, where baseball is taken daily and placidly



Seventh-inning stretch

One way to get a sun-tan



Hero-worship, American style

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Market Strength Due to Sober Buying

Growing Confidence in Coming Trade Improvement Is the Chief Factor; Motor-Company Returns Are Encouraging; the SEC Is Disclosing Pitfalls for Unwary Investors

Wall Street spirits rose as stocks continued last week to make new high records for the year. Market optimism fed chiefly upon favorable trade returns and auguries, and upon evidences of broadening public demand for securities. Perhaps it was also stimulated somewhat by reappearance of the shadow of currency inflation.

The shadow was seen principally in the revival at Washington of talk of veterans' bonus and farm mortgage financing legislation, to involve five billions or so of greenbacks or their kin. It may have been seen by some in the text of the so-called gold clause resolution. The sweeping character of the latter was said by the New York *Herald Tribune* to be "occasioning new doubts with respect to the ultimate monetary intentions of the Administration."

What was most impressive, however, was the indication, partly furnished by the market itself, of rapidly spreading confidence in early quickening and expansion of general trade. To such new confidence watchful commission brokers attributed increased public buying of stocks, and they stressed the fact that, in the main, the buying has not been the ordinary speculative sort which has recourse to margins. Most of it, they said, "took stocks out of the Street."

Such testimony, to which large wire houses in particular contributed, is worthy of note. It implies for the market a still maintained quality of sobriety that would be lacking if the price-rise of the past few weeks had been the product of market-letter enthusiasms and inviting ticker-exhibits. It also suggests a degree of continuing immunity to disappointments and minor jars in day-to-day news.

Farms and Motors

The upturn in the rate of steel-trade operations, the continued activity of the motor industry, and the definite promise of increased buying-power this year in agricultural sections are prominent items in all current appraisals of the business situation and outlook.

With respect to the last, Standard Statistics now estimates the total farm value of crops and live stock for the crop year at $8,860,000,000. Babson's conservatively places the 1935 cash farm income around $6,000,000,000. The latter, if realized, will be about even with last year, but it will mean much greater spending-power since the farm debts of all kinds which absorbed a great part of 1934 income, are no longer to be met.

The leading motor companies have been especially helpful as contributors of favorable features to the industrial picture. Coupled with their reports of well-sustained consumer-demand for their output, their statements of increased net earnings have been impressive. Last week General Motors reported the most profitable second quarter since 1931. Chrysler's earlier showing for the first half of the year, doubling the 1934 figures, was even more striking.

Acme

Walter P. Chrysler

Significantly, perhaps, Walter P. Chrysler followed the publication of his company's enlarged profits with an announcement of the elevation of K. T. Keller to its Presidency. Hitherto Mr. Chrysler has been both President and Chairman of the Board of Directors. He will continue in the latter position and remain the company's chief executive, but Mr. Keller will assume the former title. At the same time various other officers long connected with the corporation will be advanced in rank.

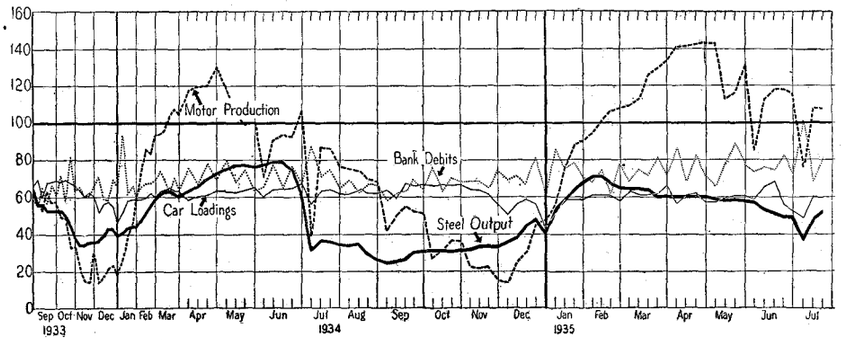
Associated with Mr. Chrysler in the days when the latter was head of the Buick organization in the General Motors camp, the new Chrysler President has long been eminent among the practical mechanical experts of the motor industry. When the Dodge plants and organizations were taken over by Chrysler in 1928, he had most to do with the work of combination. In charge of all Chrysler manufacturing operations since then, he has been a recognized factor in the company's growth.

Stutz Again

In 1920 enterprising Allan A. Ryan bought more Stutz Motor shares than existed, and so created the since-famous "Stutz corner," which proved very costly to many, including himself. In Chicago last week, SEC investigators charged two Western brokerage-firms with reversing the process by selling more Stutz Motor shares than existed, thereby costing misguided buyers more than $1,000,000. Figuring innocently in both episodes was optimistic Charles M. Schwab, of Bethlehem Steel.

The Ryan operation of fifteen years ago was a New York Stock Exchange affair, its victims being largely speculators and men of Wall Street experience. Ryan purchases of Stutz on the Exchange so exceeded the company's issue of 100,000 shares that short-sellers, odd-lot dealers, and the like, could neither buy nor borrow stock with which to make deliveries except on ruinous terms. The quoted price of Stutz rose to the neighborhood of $400 a share, and insolvencies were in sight when the Exchange ended the corner by arbitrary action.

Stutz was stricken from the Exchange's trading list and Allan A. Ryan was expelled. He sued for millions, without success. Bankruptcy followed. His immensely wealthy father, Thomas Fortune Ryan, disinherited him except to the extent of a set of pearl studs. Stutz shares which were collateral for Ryan loans passed into the possession of Charles M. Schwab, who so came into control of the company. On the Curb Exchange, Stutz quickly dropped below $50 and, a few years later, below $5



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending July 20

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a share. Of quite another breed was the operation in Stutz which SEC men now allege to have been performed last year, and again this, in various Western States by McCormick & Company, Kopald, Quinn & Company, and other security-distributing firms alien to Wall Street.

As charged, options to buy a limited amount of the stock below $5 a share were obtained from the Schwab management, and, in 1934, the Curb Exchange price of Stutz was promptly manipulated to above $10 to serve as a basis for sales. At the higher prices, SEC alleges, far more stock than was optioned was widely sold to solicited small investors on a partial-payment plan which, requiring them to pay only 50 per cent. down, withheld delivery of the shares until full payment had been made.

According to the SEC men, nearly 300,000 shares were so sold—and withheld—whereas the Stutz company never had more than 133,000 outstanding in all. Then manipulation was suspended, and Stutz's market price fell to its former low state. Whereupon, SEC investigators say, the accused firms neatly bought back what they had oversold from the part-payment buyers, and for $5 and less a share.

In one form or another the same technique has been more extensively practised throughout the country in the last year or two than is generally realized, and with more unfavorable consequences to unwary small investors than are apparent. With an option to exhibit as a license, and with an exchange's daily quotation to serve as a price-tag, the stock-selling pitchman has been very industrious while more closely-watched Wall Street has been twiddling its thumbs.

Lobbying by Wire

(Continued from page 8)

On the sidelines, while all this was going on, editors hooted, denounced, deplored.

"The public will get a good belly-laugh at the utility companies trying to wiggle out of the scrape in which they have been caught," said the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* (Ind.-Dem.). It continued:

"They are fairly and squarely caught with the goods. And because of the unprincipled distortion by them of the terms of the utility bill, and by the vicious and untruthful attacks they have made upon it, decent newspapers will take pleasure in exposing the methods employed by them.

"The utilities played the game with a cold deck, but they got caught with the goods. And the figure they now cut is as ludicrous as it is sinister."

But the utility industry, as a whole, has sturdy defenders. It is not discredited by the "stupid lobbying" at Washington, asserted the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), which defended the industry's right to fight "by every legitimate means" the enactment of the holding-company bill.

The *Courant* said: "Administration forces have shamelessly lobbied for the passage of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill. They have aided members of Congress in the preparation of speeches in behalf of the measure. They have importuned and exhorted. They have brought pressure to bear where it promised to be effective. They have, in short, lobbied earnestly and persistently.

"It was only natural that the industry should strike back, and seek to defend itself, and those who had invested their money in it. Its committee has been aided by a genuine and wide-spread public protest against the destructive features of the bill, and by disinterested opposition to it on the part of economists and leading newspapers.

"The committee appears to have conducted all its activities on a strictly ethical basis, quite as ethical certainly as Administration proponents of the measure. Its efforts may come to naught, however, as a result of the senseless actions of one or two utility interests that have only succeeded in bringing discredit upon the entire industry."

"Purging" the Relief-Rolls

(Continued from page 8)

Lawrence Westbrook, Assistant Relief Administrator, announced in Washington that "we have instructed all State Administrators to purge relief-rolls as rapidly as possible."

More than 2,000 offices of the Reemployment Service are scattered over the country, and relief-agencies, it was said, would be informed immediately of work-refusals. To this service 6,750,000 persons, actively seeking jobs, applied up to June 30; in addition, there are 10,000,000 on an "inactive" list.

The nation's press was diffuse in its comment on this new angle of the unemployment situation. The Minneapolis *Tribune* said: "But it is highly important, as they apply the ax, that they discriminate between the shiftless who refuse to work, and the conscientious who are hungrily seeking the opportunity to escape from the rolls where honest need has placed them."

The Indianapolis *News* saw in this problem the first opportunity for the Government "to study the practical effect of prolonged relief-payments."

Rolls Should Be "Purged"

"Now that the unemployment situation is improving," declared the Atlanta *Constitution*, "it is vitally important that the relief-rolls should be purged. . . . It is a protection from imposition that the taxpayers . . . have a right to expect."

In an editorial entitled "Putsch against the Jobless," the Philadelphia *Record* remarked:

"Forced labor is an anathema to the American spirit. The unemployed should not be made to accept any job that falls below certain decent, minimum standards.

"Since harvest jobs are admittedly temporary and unstable, our own suggestion for handling the brief farm emergency, if one exists, is to let the rural jobless keep the few dollars they earn by harvesting in addition to their already low relief-payments.

"If the New Deal high-wage philosophy means anything the relief-rolls are a golden opportunity to bid private wages up."

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 29: As of July 27, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of *January 26, 1935, etc.*

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Fictitious Messages to Congress—Signing of fictitious names to messages to Congress would become a felony under a bill (H.R. 8888) introduced in the House by Representative Cross, of Texas.

The bill reads as follows:

"Whereas one of the most sacred rights guaranteed to the people by the Constitution is that to petition the Members of Congress in order that the Congress may know their wishes and views; and

"Whereas the Members of Congress have been receiving thousands of communications in writing both through the mail and by telegraph with many forged and fictitious names signed to same in an attempt to deceive and mislead the Members of Congress as to the wishes and desires of their constituents in reference to pending legislation and thereby induce the Members of Congress to vote contrary to the wishes and desires of their constituents' welfare as a result of wholesale forgeries on the part of those who have conspired to defeat such legislation: Therefore

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That anyone who signs the name of another without his or her knowledge or consent, or who signs any fictitious name or names to any written communication and conveys or causes the same to be conveyed to any Member of Congress, the intent of which would be to influence the vote of a Member of Congress upon any pending legislation, as well as every person who has conspired to have the same done, is hereby declared to be guilty of forgery and upon conviction shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of not less than five nor more than fifteen years." (See page 8.)

* * *

Repeal of Trade Agreements—Various measures have been introduced in the Congress for repeal of existing reciprocal foreign-trade agreements and for withdrawal of the authority to enter into them. Among recent bills of this character are H.R. 8903 by Representative Crowther, of New York; H.R. 8915 by Representative Knutson, of Minnesota; and H.R. 8926 by Representative Fish, of New York. All three measures were referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

* * *

Watch Importers—Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, and Representative McCormack, of the same State, have introduced companion bills (S. 3287 and H.R. 8921 respectively) to provide for the licensing of importers of watches, watch movements, and watch parts.

* * *

Adjournment—Senator Hastings, of Delaware, is sponsor of a concurrent resolution for adjournment (S. Con. Res. 21), which would cause the Congress to end its current session August 10. The resolution was not referred to a committee but was ordered to "lie on the table" until such time as the Senate might agree to take it up for consideration.

* * *

Alien Deportation—A bill to "authorize and direct the deportation of criminal aliens" has been introduced in the House by Representative Smith, of Virginia. The legislation provides that an alien may be deported if he "has been convicted of violation of any narcotic law of any State," or convicted in the last five years "of a felony or any other crime involving moral turpitude,"

The bill must be passed upon by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

* * *

Indian Welfare—The former Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, has presented a bill (S. 3282) to promote the general welfare of the Indians of the United States, which was referred to the Indian Affairs Committee.

Title and Author	Bill Number	HOUSE Committee Referred To	HOUSE Committee Amendments	HOUSE Date Rep't'd To House	HOUSE House Floor Amendments	HOUSE Final Action	SENATE Committee Referred To	SENATE Committee Amendments	SENATE Date Rep't'd To Senate	SENATE Senate Floor Amendments	SENATE Final Action	Conference President Conference Rep't Approved	Conference President President's Signature
1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BONUS *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto 5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed 3-26	S-5-7 H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-25	S-3-13 H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed 3-8	S-3-26 H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed 3-19	S-3-20 H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed 4-16	S-5-1 H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed 3-29	S-5-10 H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(16)	5-9	Minor	Passed 5-24	S-6-21 H-6-21	6-24
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	Passed 5-31	S-7-2 H-7-2	7-8
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR8554	Appro.	(24)	6-19	Minor	Passed 6-21	Appro.	Minor	7-15	Minor	Passed 5-24	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed 3-23	S-4-5 H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(24)	Passed 6-19	(28)	....
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed 4-12	S-5-21 H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT *Fletcher*	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	Passed 5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	S-5-23 H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG *Copeland*	S5	I.C.	(28)	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	Passed 5-28	....	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Wheeler*	S2796	I.C.	(25)	6-24	(26)	Passed 7-2	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	Passed 6-11	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	Passed 6-18	Agri.	(26)	7-3	(a)	Passed 7-23	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed 3-28	S-4-11 H-4-11	4-19
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	(24)	6-17	Minor	Passed 6-27	....	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	Passed 6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	None	6-14
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	(25)	Passed 6-25	....	....
WAR PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M.A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(24)	....	....	....	....
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT *Bankhead*	S2367	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(24)	Passed 6-24	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(26)	7-2	(b)	....	....	....
DEPOSIT INS. *Glass*	SJRes152	Bank'g	(25)	6-27	None	Passed 6-27	Bank'g	None	6-25	None	Passed 6-25	(25)	6-28
LABOR BOARD *Wagner*	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(24)	Passed 6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	Passed 5-16	S-6-27 H-6-27	7-5
COMMODITY EXCHANGE *Jones*	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	Passed 6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT *Wheeler*											Passed		
Bus. Truck	S1629	I.C.	Minor	7-24	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	4-16	....	....
Coordinator	SJRes 112	I.C.	(24)	(24)	None	Passed 6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	Passed 6-10	None	6-14
TAXES *Doughton*	HJRes324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	Passed 6-17	Fin.	(24)	6-20	None	Passed 6-26	S-6-27 H-6-27	6-28
GOLD SUITS *Steagall*	HJRes348	Bank's	None	7-12	None	Passed 7-18	Bank.g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	SJRes155	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TVA AMEND. *McSwain*	HR8632	M.A.	None	6-26	(27)	Passed 7-11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Passed	....	....
Norris	S2357	M.A.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	Minor	4-11	Minor	5-14	....	....
LIQUOR *Cullen*	HR8870	W. & M.	(28)	6-17	Minor	Passed 7-24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) The Senate amended the AAA Bill so that processing tax suits may be brought where the tax has not been passed on to the consumer; so that the tax would be removed from rayon, wool, mohair and flax, so that a limit would be placed on imports; to provide for a potato production program, and to provide $50,000,000 for the purchase of marginal lands.

(b) The Senate began consideration of the Banking Bill July 23.

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The Literary Digest
for August 3, 1935

VOLUME 120

NUMBER 5 WHOLE NO. 2363

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY
Reform Before Revenue in Taxation? 3
New AAA Wins Abuse and Applause 5
He Can't Fish Until Congress Adjourns 6
Washington News and Comment 7
"Purging" the Relief-Rolls 8
Lobbying by Wire 8
Terre Haute No. 3 General-Strike City 9
Roosevelt Settles Feud 9
Weekly Chart of Congressional Action 38

TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD
Italy and Ethiopia Confronting the League 11
It All Happened in a Nazi Week 12
Shake-Up in Japanese Army 12
Reds and World Revolution 12
Britain's Abandonment of Naval Ratios 13
Lloyd George's Proposals Scorned 14
Canadian Political Landslide 14
Cárdenas Triumphant 14

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Is $15,000,000 Salmon Industry Facing Doom? .. 15
Seeking Ideal "Flying Flivver" 16
Surveying Week's Science News 17

LAW AND ORDER
"G Men" Wage Unending War 18
Radio Patrol Most Effective Crime Deterrent 18
Why They Get Their Man 19

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
Christian Ethiopia's Cry to Christendom 20
Convict-Camp Tragedy Stirs Press 21

LETTERS AND ART
Mothers Shouldn't Win Literary Prizes 22
Volkert's Unique "Cattle-Logs" 24
Translated Opera 24
On the Current Screen 25
Among the Outstanding Books 26

CURRENT POETRY 27

MISCELLANEOUS
Topics in Brief 10
Current Events 28
From Our Readers to Our Readers 29
They Stand Out From the Crowd 30
The Spice of Life 40

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN
Heat Hits the Major Leagues 31
Mr. Wear Kicks Up the Turf 32
Guest Likely Choice 32
Sport Shots 33
"Take Me to the Ball Game . . ."—Candid Shots at a National Pastime 34-35

INVESTMENT, FINANCE, AND BUSINESS
Market Strength Due to Sober Buying 36

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New AAA Wins Abuse and Applause

(Continued from page 5)

"The Senate amendments to the AAA measure mean that the AAA is protected and vitalized," it adds. "Those voting in the majority in the AAA referendum are not interested in constitutionality. They are interested in tobacco prices."

"The amended Agricultural Adjustment Act," says the Topeka (Kan.) *Daily Capital* (Rep.), "gives the West another chance to bridge the emergency period until a price-level is reached between the products they have to sell, and those they have to buy. Under present conditions the AAA is justified both from the farm view-point and from the national view-point. The purchasing-power of agriculture is the basis of national prosperity. And, so long as tariff-protected industry compels farmers to buy on a high domestic price-level, it will be necessary to keep the AAA, or something better, if it can be devised."

"The agricultural South," as represented by the Monroe (La.) *News-Star* and *Morning World* (Ind.), "feels that the Senate has accepted as a mandate the almost unanimous approval of the AAA as recorded in the referendum last year. The farmer feels that he now is getting consideration equivalent to that, hitherto, accorded the manufacturing East through protective tariffs."

The Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* (Ind.) believes that removal of the section permitting use of tariff revenue to finance exports "may prove to be a bad thing."

"It is the old McNary-Haugen plan, and until it is attempted there will be agitation for it," this paper continues. "As long as agriculture is in the throes of adjustment, America might as well go 'whole hog' and find out what will work, and what won't."

Called "Silly"

"While the Senate did remove some of the more radical and ridiculous features of the AAA bill as it passed the House," says the Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Herald* (Rep.) scornfully, "the effort still is made to control by legislation the natural laws of supply and demand. This in itself is silly."

In similar spirit, the Douglas (Ariz.) *Dispatch* (Rep.) asks, "Could anything be more delightful to a Secretary having dreams of try-out on a helpless public?" And answers, "As an example of pusillanimous subserviency by Congress, it stands in a class by itself. If attempts to legalize the brainless contraptions of previous Acts which admittedly added more than $700,000,000 to living-costs through processing-taxes, and also to throw up a bulwark against refund of any such fund illegally taken. The consoling thought is that the Supreme Court is ahead, and with that a pleasant memory of what that court did to AAA's sister, NIRA."

Frazier-Lemke Bill

While conferees struggled to get the AAA amendments in shape for the President's signature, farming areas were also concerned about the outcome of the recently intensified drive for the passage of the inflationary Frazier-Lemke Debt Refinancing Bill introduced three years ago.

This is the original Frazier-Lemke Bill, altho an act bearing the names of Senator Lynn J. Frazier, and Representative William Lemke, both North Dakota Republicans, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the same day that the NIRA was outlawed. That bill provided for a moratorium on farm-debts, and a scaling down of the principal.

Under the bill being pressed for action last week, existing farm-indebtedness would be refinanced at 1½ per cent. interest. Banks would be required to participate in the refinancing of the mortgages, and $2,000,000,000 in Federal Reserve Notes would be placed in circulation.

The House Agricultural Committee has refused to report out the bill, and for two months its sponsors have been attempting to obtain the necessary 216 signatures to bring it to the floor for a vote.

Little Press Applause

In the nation's press it is difficult to find a kind word for the measure.

"The Frazier-Lemke Bill is basically unsound," says the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus Leader* (Ind. Rep.). "It embodies both artificial currency inflation, and a fresh excursion into rural financing that would likely be permanent."

"It would be difficult under this law for farmers to obtain loans from private sources," the Council Bluffs (Ia.) *Daily Nonpareil* fears. "It seems to be the intent of the authors to turn all the farm-loan business in the country over to the Government."

"Representing a large industrial as well as an agricultural community," the South Bend (Ind.) *News-Times* (Ind.) "can not uphold legislation which benefits one group at the expense of the general public. We regard the Frazier-Lemke Bill as demagogic legislation which will serve as an appeal for votes from the agricultural sections of the country."

Urges Its Defeat

The Enid (Okla.) *Morning News* (Rep.) advises:

"A constructive, constitutional farm-credit measure to ease the situation, and conducive to general welfare is needed. But the Frazier-Lemke Bill takes property without due process of law, and eventually would destroy farmers' credit. It would follow the Administration pattern of unconstitutional legislation. It should be defeated, and replaced by a measure that will stand a constitutional test."

"When Congress toils away at a complex mass of important measures, hoping to bring nearer the end of an already prolonged and weary session, it is no time to bring up adventurous bills involving printing-press money," the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) admonishes.

Public reaction to the AAA amendments, and to the Frazier-Lemke proposal seems to bear out Secretary Wallace's pronouncement that "the farm-problem is as non-partizan as a dust-storm."

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Sick Slicker.—Condemning her son, who palmed off sickness in preference to work, old lady Blotz says:

"He kin git the sickest the quickest an' git well the slickest of any feller I ever seed."—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

On the Job.—CUSTOMER—"I inserted an advertisement for my lost dog in the paper here. Has anything been heard of it? I offered a reward."

OFFICE BOY—"Sorry, all the editors and reporters are out looking for the dog."—*Stuttgarter Illustrierte.*

Chit-Chat.—OFFICER (to colored driver who has been whipping his horse)—"Don't whip him, man—talk to him."

DRIVER (to horse, by way of opening the conversation)—"Ah comes from N'Awleans. Where does you come from?"—*Southern Lumberman.*

Jolt.—HOTDOG—"What's the matter with your wife? She looks all broken up."

SOYBEAN—"She got a terrible shock."

HOTDOG—"How was it?"

SOYBEAN—"She was assisting at a rummage sale at the church and she took off her new $2 hat and somebody sold it for 30 cents."—*Pathfinder.*

Shortage of Pals.—HOSTESS—"Now, Tommy, why don't you go and play with your little friends?"

TOMMY—"I've only got one little friend, and I hate him."—*Everybody's (London).*

Simple.—PAT—"Moike, do yez know why an Irishman hits the pepper-box on the bottom an' a Dutchman hits it on the side?"

MIKE—"Begorra, Pat, Oi don't. Why is it?"

PAT—"Shure, an' it's to get the pepper out, Moike."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Hymns of Hate.—

Consign to the swamps of Okefinokee
The lad who chirrups "Okey Dokey"
And curse with all the power that's in ya'
The one who farewells "Abyssinia."

—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Washout.—Once a year the newsboys of a certain district of London are taken for an outing up the Thames by a gentleman of the neighborhood, where they can bathe to their heart's content.

As one little boy was getting into the water a friend observed: "I say, Bill, ain't you dirty!"

"Yes," replied Bill. "I missed the train last year."—*Vancouver Province.*

An Advantage.—"To what do you attribute your remarkable health?"

"Well," replied the very old gentleman, "I reckon I got a good start on most people by bein' born before germs was discovered, thereby havin' less to worry about."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Sturdy.—The first dwelling house in Birmingham, Ala., was built in 1935 and is still standing.—*Cordova (Alaska) paper.*

Bender.—The report shows that there was comparatively little intoxication among juveniles, only eleven cases being handled.—*Richmond paper.*

Reprise.———— died very suddenly Tuesday morning as usual, suffered a heart attack, drove his truck home and died.—*Bangor (Me.) paper.*

Now, Listen Here.—O EASE, if do consciously become out of unconscious subconsciousness developing into diseases functionally challenges eyeglasses usage, eye-strain preventive and cure procedure. Dr. ——— explains.—*Advertisement in Lynchburg (Va.) paper.*

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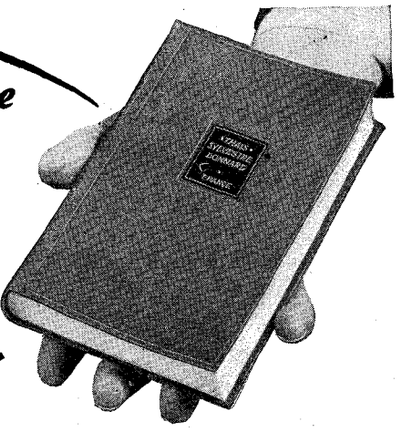

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